Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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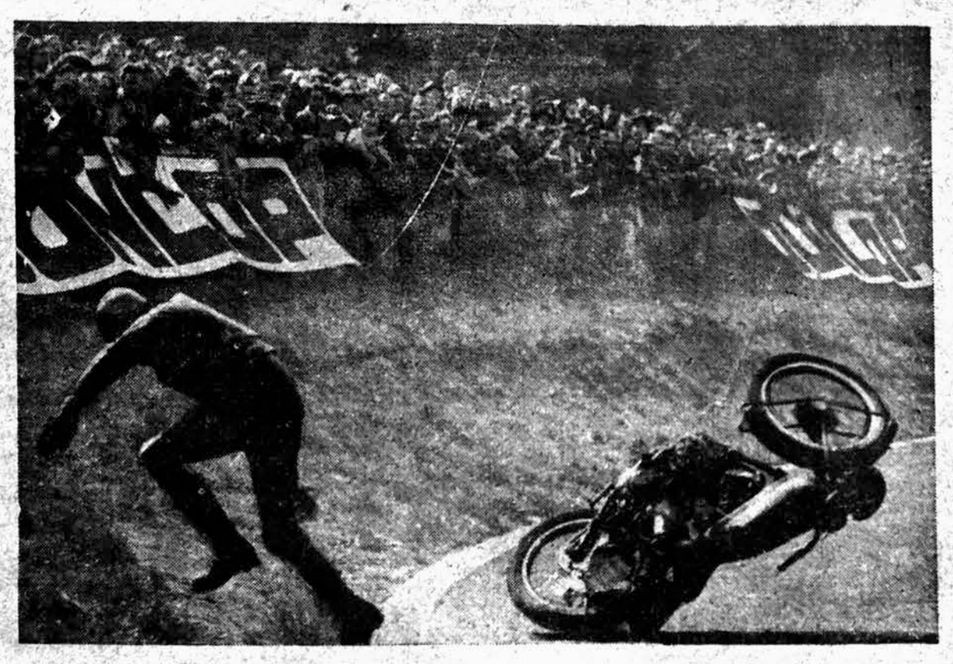
HER DARLING

Mussolini (right) "salutes" Franco Spain during the Annual Fascist Celebrations in Rome in the presence of 1,00,000 spectators.



C. W. Davis leaps into the air as his motor cycle turns turtle after a spill during the Sydenham Cup Race at the Crystal Palace, London.

A rare set of Chinese red and white ivory Chessmen, the castles supported by elephants, and the knights horses rampant, at Sotheby's London.

Left:—"The Offering," by Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, a picture which was subjected to hostile criticism in certain Indian circles recently.

Right:—"Furling the Sail."

(Photo by B. F. Ferriera).

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BOMBAY: JUNE 26, 1938.

STRICTLY PERSONAL

By D. F. KARAKA

We have had, not so very long ago, another Honours List, on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King. With the coming of the Congress to power and their wish to be excused from having to accept titles from the Government, the list has no longer that glamour it once had.

This year's Birthday Honours List was a particularly unassuming one. There were no brilliant personalities from India figuring in it, and one became painfully conscious of the mediocrity that predominated in that list.

A time has come when we should try and find some suitable alternative to take the place of that Honours List, which has in its day served its purpose. Times have changed and the Indian of to-day does no longer regard a title as the be-all and end-all of his career. Even so on certain auspicious occasions one would like something in the place of the Honours List, which should now be abolished. On New Year's Day, for instance, we would like to see our prominent citizens rewarded—not with a title, but with something more tangible and more useful.

With this idea in mind I have attempted to prepare a list of those persons and institutions that deserve our attention and have suggested a gift which in my opinion they would most appreciate. Let us start first with the organs of the Press.

The Times of India ..... A complimentary copy of the Sentinel.
The Sentinel ..... An Advertisement.
The Illustrated Weekly ..... A story of a lost tribe.
The Sunday Standard ..... A new "kernel."
The Jame-Jamshed ..... A wash and brush-up.
The Kom-Sevak ..... A book on the Ethics of Journalism.
The Evening News of India ..... A book on Basic English.

Next I would like some of our well-known public institutions, clubs, and other public bodies to be suitably rewarded. It is difficult to include each and every one, but in so far as this will become an annual affair, those who have been omitted from this first list will no doubt be remembered on subsequent occasions.

The University ..... A new Vice-Chancellor.
The High Court ..... A decree nisi.
The Custom House ..... Two new Appraisers.
The Share Bazaar ..... A World War.
The Millowners' Association ..... A protective Tariff.
The Film Industries ..... A Portrait of Samuel Goldwyn.
The All-India Radio ..... An idea for a programme.
Eros Theatre ..... A copy of the Magna Charta.
The Metro ..... A book on interior decoration.
The Taj ..... A book on Service.
The Congress ..... "The History of Prohibition in America."
The Liberal Party ..... An obituary.
The Muslim League ..... A life size portrait of Mr. Jinnah.
The Yacht Club ..... A new lease.
The Asian Club ..... Culbertson's book on Contract Bridge.
The Willingdon Club ..... A Turkish Bath.
The Hindu Gymkhana ..... Permission to play in the Pentangular.
The Parsee Gymkhana ..... A silencer.
The Byculla Club ..... A Martyr's Memorial.
The Cricket Club ..... A loan.
The R.W.I.T.C. ..... A detailed balance-sheet.
The W.I.A.A. ..... A road map of India.
The Rotary Club ..... A purpose for existence.
The Progressive Groups ..... New members.
The Goan Association ..... A trumpet.

Next we come to the individuals, picked from every walk of life irrespective of caste, creed or religion. There would be no communal representation in this list of ours. Every individual is to be judged solely on his merits. However, as in the old list there would be a classification of Honours. To the greatest in the land would naturally go the highest honour and the most precious gift.

Mahatma Gandhi ..... Swaraj for India.

He must stand alone and the honour bestowed on him must be unique. But there are others who are important public figures and who must be mentioned.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ..... Socialism for India.
Subhas Bose ..... A Federation of Free Nations.
Mrs. Naidu ..... Shelley's Ode to a Nightingale.
Lord Zetland ..... A copy of Seetaramayya's History of the Congress.
Lord Willingdon ..... A Bombay Chronicle Centenary dinner.
Dr. Ambedkar ..... Separate electorates.
Mr. Jinnah ..... Recognition by the Congress.

SOMEBODY LAUGHED.
Courtesy: "Arizona Republic"

The Aga Khan ..... His weight in gold.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel ..... A duel with Mr. Nariman.
Dewan Bahadur Sir Vijayaragavachariar ..... An abbreviation.
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru ..... A Round Table.

In the next class appear those who are perhaps not All-India figures but who are too well-known to us in this Presidency to be left out in this Honours list.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas .... A ratio decidendi.
Sir Pheroze Sethna ..... Anything that dates back to 1789.
Sir V. N. Chandavarkar ..... A new University.
The Chairman of Tatas ..... A tin of 555.
Mr. B. G. Horniman ..... Any information regarding Sutta gambling.

And lastly, to correspond to the lesser titles, which in the old Honours List were represented by Rao Bahadurs and Rao Sahibs, there should be some provision made for those who are perhaps not so important, but who in their own way have contributed something towards the entertainment or the welfare of our community. It is not important in what sphere they operate. Whether it is on the radio, or in the field of sport or in small politics, we must not fail to show our appreciation of their efforts. This list would be incomplete without them.

Z. A. Bokari ..... A comb.
R. K. Karanjia ..... Three wishes.
D. R. D. Wadia ..... The answer to those three wishes.
Aunt Marion ..... A listener.
Amar Singh ..... A picture of C. K. Nayudu.
Amar Nath ..... A visit to Vizianagram.
S. Ukil ..... A gallery.
Uday Shankar ..... A stiff neck.
A. Jasdanwala ..... A genuine interview.
Rashid Baig ..... Autographed first editions of all authors passing through Bombay.
A. F. S. Talyarkhan ..... A paragraph in the Bombay Man's Diary.
Myself ..... A personal letter from the Editor.

World's New Colossus

Palace Of The Soviets Will Have Two-Acre Dome!

Four million pounds will be expended this year on the construction of the colossal Moscow "Palace of the Soviets," planned as the tallest building in the world, topping the Empire State skyscraper in New York by 23 ft.

The towering structure of steel, concrete, and marble—designed as a symbol of the new industrialised Russia—when surmounted by a giant statue of the Bolshevik leader Lenin, will cast its immense shadow over the nearby Kremlin, from which for centuries the Tsars ruled ancient Russia.

The Soviet's first and only skyscraper is planned for completion by 1942, to mark the celebration of a quarter century of Bolshevik rule in Russia. Thus, nineteen years will have passed from the time the ambitious construction was conceived to the time of its realisation.

HALL FOR 6,000

By the time the annual influx of tourists begins this summer, Moscow's skyline will be dominated by a twenty-storey steel shaft which will rise in the centre of the construction site, dwarfing the ancient towers of the Kremlin. From this tower, embodying latest construction technique, will be controlled the mounting of huge steel rafters until the rising building framework will engulf it.

While engineers are now putting final touches to c onstruction plans, the country's best sound experts are grappling with the complex problem of acoustics in the two vast halls which will dominate the interior of the "Palace." One hall, seating 6,000 people, will be the largest theatre in Europe and will have the largest stage in the world.

A TWO-ACRE DOME

The larger of the auditoriums, to be called the "Grand Hall," will form a huge, domed circle nearly two acres in area. The height of its dome, thirty storeys above the floor, will create in the audience the illusion that it is sitting under the open sky. An idea of the size of the Grand Hall, which will accommodate 20,000 people, can be gained from the fact that the entire "Cathedral of the Redeemer," which was removed to make way for the "Palace of Soviets," could be set in its centre, with plenty of room to spare.

It will be in the Grand Hall of the "Palace" that mass meetings, spectacles, pageants, physical culture parades, and indoor sports contests will be held.

The nearly two acres of seats covering the central part of the hall will be so constructed that whenever necessary they can be made to sink as a unit into a huge pit below, from which automatic mechanisms will raise any one of eight different platforms. These will include a great theatrical stage fully equipped with revolving sets, a circus arena, swimming pool, skating rink, cinema screen, and three different platforms for industrial and agricultural exhibitions. Motion pictures will be projected simultaneously on to four superscreens, with only a single sound apparatus in operation.

"EXHIBIT NO. 1."

The problem of acoustics in the Grand Hall is most intricate. A special commission of the Soviet Academy of Sciences is faced with the task of preventing the mixing of sound waves which will take a full second to travel from the floor of the hall to the dome and back. In an acoustical laboratory sound specialists are devising new sound-absorbing devices to insulate the main premises of the palace from street and subway noises.

In addition to serving as "Exhibit Number One" of the Red capital, the Palace of Soviets is conceived by the Bolsheviks as a monument to the "father of the revolution"—Lenin. The structure will be the "pedestal" for a statue of the Communist leader, which will be the largest sculptured figure ever made by man. Forming an integral part of the building design, the Red colossus of stainless steel will tower 328 ft. above its base. It will be visible from any point within a 15-mile radius of Moscow.

Lenin's head will be more than three times the size of the head of the famous Statue of Liberty in New York, now the largest man-made statue. The statue of the Bolshevik leader will show the man erect, feet planted firmly and wide apart, massive head jutting forward aggressively and arm outstretched with a stubby finger pointing westward as if in warning to Russia's enemies. This "stubby" finger will be 16 1|2 feet in length. Lenin's 99-foot long, outstretched arm, standing upright, would extend ten feet over the top of the ancient Colossus of Rhodes.

BELOW THE STATUE

Below the giant Lenin statue the Palace will descent in a series of thirteen concentric rings each wider than the one above, somewhat like a wedding cake with sculptured icing on each tier. In front of the foundation layer of the "cake" will extend a huge staircase nearly two city squares in width.

On the pedestal floor, which will cover nearly 20 acres, will be located the committee rooms assigned to delegates from the scores of nationalities in the eleven republics. In these meeting rooms the "Tower of Lenin" will be a virtual Tower of Babel when representatives of 187 nationalities of the Soviet Union assemble in the Red capital.

Transport facilities within the Palace will be highly mechanised and up to the standards of modern New York sky-scrappers. There will be 148 elevators and sixty-two automatic escalators to handle visitors. Engineers have estimated that 30,000 people may pass through the 140 entrances of the building and be distributed throughout the thirteen tiers within twenty minutes.

A new type of steamship with the propellers fore instead of aft has been launched in Germany for use on canals and other inland waters. Twin screws are built into the bow in two hollow-tube-like nozzles which suck in the water without making any appreciable wave along the ship's side. In a trial trip along a canal the ship made a speed of 12 kilometers without causing any "wash" in its wake, so damaging to vegetation along the banks of narrow waterways.

THE GHOSTS OF JOSE MINGLU AND RITA BAI

By ALICE SEQUERIA

Jose Minglu died at last, not of the disease he was ailing from, but from accidental drowning. Not having received a Christian burial they said it was not possible for him to go to heaven. It must be stated that Minglu's body was never found, so a Christian burial was impossible.

Nevertheless, if Minglu "came back", it had nothing to do with his having gone to heaven or hell. Not only Minglu 'came back' but actually possessed people—five in all, two men and three women. Of the two men one was his own brother and the other a brother-in-law of the latter. One of the three women was distantly related. Strange enough, the possession mostly took place while the victims were having their bath, the mind then not being especially concentrated on anything. All the five possessed first felt the sensations of a blow on the back; symptoms after that varied in different cases. Violent beating with the broom and shoes, combined with a great deal of verbal threat, would make the spirit give out his name; nothing more could be got.

The spectre of the dead man was hardly ever seen; nor did it otherwise create serious disturbances. Nevertheless, that the spirit was never quite absent from his own old house was seen from the fact that sometimes a strange repulsive, undefinable feeling pervaded the place accompanied by low sounds like those produced by the breaking of knuckles. The saying of mass in the house having proved of no avail, the inmates did the only thing possible—they sold the house to a stranger. This was within a year and a few months of Minglu's death. The new owner got the house very cheap, indeed, but it was like a short-cut often proving very long in the long run.

The disturbances which were rather slight up to now, increased in violence and frequency till at last life in the house was rendered simply impossible. On the advice of friends recourse was had to magic, there being now no hope that disturbances would cease, for there was no one now among the new inmates of the house with the psychic force needed to keep in some check at least the spirit's activities. So at least people said.

The magician was a Malabari turned Christian, but still carrying on his old trade; only in invocations he substituted the names of saints for the Hindu deities. The fellow succeeded in getting the spirit into a lime, which he had squeezed into a bottle. The spirit was thus securely caught. At command of the magician it would move in the bottle. How long would the magician keep the spirit bound he would not tell. "You need have no fear" was all that he said.

It was not long after this that Rita Bai, one of the three women that had been possessed by Minglu's 'spirit,' died rather suddenly. Her 'possessing spirit' had left her long before. People were sure she would 'come back,' being once possessed, a belief that has no more sanction than the belief that a person once possessed is sure to be possessed again either by the same spirit or some other spirit at least, an assertion not borne out by facts. Rita Bai's spirit, however, did not give the least trouble, but she was falsely accused of creating disturbances. What had to be put to the account of the mice was wrongly debited to her account. There was no intention, however, of casting a slur on the dead woman's name.

The real facts are these: Rita Bai was an exceedingly clean woman, very neat in whatever she did, a great hater of dirt and dust. Mice had little chance of making merry or running riot during her time. The people she left behind her were of quite a different type. Rita Bai had made the sad mistake of not having given them any training at all. So the example of the inmates of the house was followed by the mice, which would chase one another even in the day-time and would even run on people's bodies. Yet, it did not strike anybody that the mice were to blame. So much had they been prepossessed with the thought that it was all Rita Bai's work.

There was utter disorder in the house, not easy to describe in words. An old tin box in a corner of the room with a hole at the bottom of it, the mice had made their headquarters. Here [illegible] reigned supreme without fear hindrance turning their kingdom into a hell for the people of the house.

Being orthodox Christians, the people of Rita Bai's house would not have recourse to a magician nor to a priest of the Church, since they had seen the mass had no effect on Minglu's spirit; still the rat's disturbances continued and they believed it was Rita Bai at the bottom of it. The poor inmates did not know what was to be done.

How long would this state of affairs continue no one could tell, but luckily the report reached the ear of Antu Soz, a most practical man and a great dare-devil. Of course, he did not side with those who maintained that Rita Bai could not possibly 'come back' as she was such a good woman; for 'coming back' has nothing to do with one's having lived a good or bad life while on earth.

Antu Soz got permission to spend a night in the house with his wife. About eleven o'clock when the noises had reached their height, he called the people to station themselves in their places according to the drill gone through some hours back. Each had a stick in hand, and had to remain where he stood and hit the rats when they came up to him. The long-standing rubbish from the old tin box being removed, the mice began coming out by two's and three's and were promptly dispatched, for at the doors there were two standing back to back giving the mice little chance of escape. Thus was laid to rest the supposed ghost of Rita Bai. May she rest in peace!

GLACIAL LIFE DISCOVERED

The oldest forms of life in the world, preserved from the glacial ages, have been discovered in a swamp in Hungary.

The region, which has been preserved by the Government, makes it possible to study many forms of life heretofore believed to be extinct and known only in fossil form.

The prehistoric visitors consist of beetles, snakes, butterflies and many forms of orchids, grasses and other plants. The inhabitants of the prehistoric swamp flourished long before man appeared on the earth.

The wife awakened her husband. "Can't you quiet down a bit?" she squawked. "You're snoring away at a mile-a-minute."

The husband pulled the blanket over his ears. "Can't help it," he yawned. "I'm getting up very early in the morning and I've got to sleep fast."

Kathakali: The Dance Drama Of Kerala

By H. SHRINIVAS

To be able to understand the ancient art of Kathakali one ought to have a general knowledge of Kerala, (Malabar) the land of its birth. Kerala is that part of this ancient land which lies in the south-west corner of the Madras Presidency, having the Western Ghats on its East and the Arabian Sea on its West. Kerala is gifted with an abundance of natural

Sri Thankamani (Mrs. Gopinath) in the pose of Mahalakshmi.

scenery, a number of forests, cultivated lands, a heavy monsoon and pleasant sunshine. Geographically Kerala is somewhat isolated, and this very isolation has helped her to preserve her finest traditions untainted. Kerala has her own distinctive customs and religious observances. She advanced considerably in Astrology, Ayurveda, and in the many branches of intellectual and cultural pursuits. Her theatre too was distinctive. She nursed a composite culture that is a happy blend of the Aryan and the Dravidian.

Kerala catered for the pleasures and pastimes of the masses by a series of plays and dances. These were the "Mohini Attam", the "Kaikotti Kali", the "Chakyar Koothu," the "Krishnan Attam", the "Ram Attam", not forgetting the subject of our theme, the "Kathakali", which has been evolved out of these folk dances and plays.

It will be appropriate to mention here a few facts of the "Chakyar Koothu", the most ancient Kerala Theatre. The "Chakyar Koothu" is performed in theatres specially constructed within temple precincts, popularly known as Koothambalams, chiefly in the festival season in the afternoons. The Chakyar or actor recites the verses in the Sanskrit drama and makes them intelligible to the audience by an annotation, which requires great learning and skill. The play is throughout enlivened with sparkling wit, pleasant humour and biting sarcasm, it is accompanied by action (Abhinaya) as well.

SPEECH TOTALLY ESCHEWED

The Kathakali has been envolved out of the foregoing plays and dances with a distinctive feature that speech is entirely absent.

The Kathakali is a very dynamic and vital art based on the symbolic and suggestive code of Bharata Natya. The dance-movements of the Kathakali dancers are gracefully blended to the traditional 'Thala' timing. Its gesture (Abhinaya) is a meaningful art of deep symbolic purpose. There is nothing vague or casual in its gesture apparatus, its art of movement is rhythmical and logical. The Kathakali weds Natya to Nritta, although it requires more mime than actual dancing. Its symbolism indicates not only the expression of man's subjective emotions, but also the objective realisation of the persons and things around. The modern dance sadly lacks ideas, depths and subtlety. The modern dancer is mainly concerned with the forth and facile radiances of the surface. But the Kathakali is a unique combination of the foregoing and its expressive part is the highest conceivable in that it does away with speech altogether. It is in the absence of speech that gestures (Abhinaya) can thrive.

The Kathakali strikes a note of universal appeal by its lucid gesture apparatus, dignified, forceful movements, picturesque poses and intricate metaphysics of gesture signs (Mudras). The gesture sequences are enlivened with facial expressions and appropriate movements and postures that help fully to convey ideas. The mute language that is evolved is elaborate and comprehensive, at times intricate, but nevertheless eloquent and forceful. The gestures are intensely human, and carry the soul to a higher plane of super-sensational sentiment and fathomless feelings.

The gesture-signs by the hands are of mystic Origin. There are twenty-four "key Mudras" and several hundreds of combinations have been evolved out of these by the Kathakali artistes. They language of gestures is eloquent and wonderful. Even verbs and case-endings are indicated by gestures.

SRI KRISHNA WITH GOPIS
(Students of the Nartakalayam, Travancore)

While the movements of the hands trace out ideas, the appropriate emotion is expressed in the face and eyes of the Kathakali dancer. The effect is lively and realistic. Feelings of love, hatred, courage, pity, pathos, anger and contempt are vividly and realistically portrayed.

There are sixty-four kinds of movements of the neck, eyes, eyebrows and the limbs. These movements are accomplished with extreme skill and grace, the dancer never losing his hold or getting exhausted. The dances which follow acting are many and varied. They are tender or heroic as the occasion demands, varying from ordered, sweet lingering rhythms to wild and tempestuous sweeps and whirls that display primeaval energy. A pleasant harmony is maintained in all these movements. These movements but serve to describe the narrative, as distinct from the display of the physical frame and an appeal to the baser instincts, which are the chief features of the modern dance. The emotional, effe-

Syt. Gopinath, Palace Dancer of Travancore, in the poses of "Love" (left) and "Fear"

minate gracefulness is characterised by gliding in marvellous smoothness. In classical language these movements and poses are known as: "Karans," or single posture: "Bhangas," or bends; "Angaharas", or combination of two or three postures and movements of the limbs; "Rechakas", or movement of the feet, waist, hands and neck; and "Pindi-bandhas," or finished figures, a development out of particular pieces of dance.

WOMEN TABOOED.

The Kathakali has a distinctive feature in that its dancers are composed of the male sex only, women being taboo in a Kathakali troupe on stage. This deficiency is made up by the male actors who portray the women characters in the play. Furthermore, the extreme complexity of the Kathakali technique, which is intended to display masculine vigour, is quite unsuited to the tender and delicate feminine frame. In conformity with the mediaeval Indian stage tradition the Kathakali is regarded as a sort of a Yoga, for the practice of which women are unsuited. A simple, rational significance can be attributed to this exclusion of women in the practice and performance of this sacred art in that the only way to preserve the purity and dignity of the stage is to exclude women.

A Kathakali troupe usually consists of from twenty to thirty men, including actor-dancers, musicians and 'make-up' men. They travel from place to place with their equipment during the festival and marriage seasons. In his youth the Kathakali dancer has to undergo a rigorous training and discipline for a period of nearly ten years, during which time he acquires a full knowledge and practice of the art. During this period he is enjoined to take a vow of celebacy, prayer and dedication, and strict obedience to the preceptor (or Guru) to ensure complete success. He pays almost divine homage to the preceptor. By regular practice he acquires a complete control of his body and limbs, and being subjected to regular massage, acquires a suppleness of his waist. A sure test of successful training and mastery of the art is indicated by the presence of a dynamic power in his eyes, eye-brows, face, muscles and limbs—a very necessary attainment.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE ACTORS

The preparation for the show is a long and tedious process. For this purpose a 'masking' of the

(Continued On Page 54)

Dysenteries

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FORERUNNERS OF BIOLOGY

By PROSCOS

Since earliest times man has been puzzled about this thing called. Life. Why do we move? What can be the differences between the corpse and the living man? What makes us dream? Where do we live during sleep? Such questions have puzzled the primitive man as much as they have fascinated the biologist, the psychologist and the scientist. There is no man alive who would not care to know what life is like, what it constitutes and how it functions in the plant, animal and the human world.

The Babylonians who regarded the heart as the seat of intelligence, and the liver of blood circulation, modelled images of human organs and the ancients are believed to have even practised dissection. By the mummification of corpses the Egyptians must have learnt anatomy and thus could develop the early beginnings of the medical science. A very ancient Hindu work speaks of the number of skins, bones, joints and nerves in the human body.

The credit of early scientific thinking goes to the Greeks, and especially to the Ionian philosophers like Thales and Anaximander, and the Western Greek philosophers like Xanophanes. These learned men of those days were natural philosophers who sought to find the origin of the world and the meaning of matter. It was Empedocles who first suggested that living creatures are born out of the earth. Having introduced the theory of the four elements, he extensively compared plant and animal life. Democritus, preceding Aristotle, dissected animals and classified them according to their blood. Many of his conclusions have been proved right in the light of later knowledge as against the findings of Aristotle.

The Greeks also contributed much to medical science. Hippocrates is the well-known pioneer of this great boon to mankind; his contributions to physiology and anatomy set the wheel of thought moving in these directions. The speculations of the naturalist philosophers and the sophists gave place to systematic thought with the coming of Socrates and Plato. Aristotle may be said to be the first biologist of repute. He gave the world a glimpse of evolution and studied the development of the embryo and the egg to the larger hen. He wrote a history of animals and several volumes on the part of animal life, and the reproduction of animals. He classified animals according "to their ways of living, their actions. their habits, and their breeding parts." In his theory of evolution he traced the lower life going up to a higher, but he sought the "First Cause" in Divine Wisdom. With the death of Aristotle, the Greek decline had begun, and with the exception of Titus Luchetius there was hardly any great contributor to biology.

Rome contributed but little to human science and Pliny alone emerges as one who gave useful thought to the world. He classified animals and found the elephant nearest man in intelligence. In his anatomical discussions he followed Aristotle and his crowning achievement was the publication of "Natural History."

First Seeds Of Experimental Biology

Biology can be actually said to have begun with Galen (130 A.D.) who took to purposeful dissection and sowed the first seeds of experimental physiology. He selected the ape, as nearest to man, for anatomical investigation. He was specially interested in and, therefore, studied most closely the human hand. "whereby the soul effects its will." He was also a great brain and nerve anatomist and described the system of blood vessels and the respiratory system. For nearly fifteen hundred years after Galen, Europe was engulfed in the Dark Age and the superstitions that the Christian church brought to the human mind that had just learnt to crowl. Even in those dark days it was left to the East to keep the fire of learning alive. In biology, Abu Sina and Ibu-Rashid, two Arabians, emerge contributing well to physiology and the medical science. Sakaya Ben Muhamad, the Pliny of Arabia, wrote the famous "Wonders of Nature" in which he pictured the ourang-utan as possessing human characteristics.

The Renaissance in Biology was heralded by the Belgian Vesalius (1550), who demanded an independent scrutiny of facts. Copernicus, Bacon, Bruno, Galio and others laid the foundations of a new science where investigation and research were to lead to radical conclusions. About the same time Gesner published the "History of Animals," devoting a volume each to animals, birds, fishes and reptiles, and insects. Each animal was discussed by him under eight main headings—the name in many languages, its habitat, functions of the body, qualities of the soul, use to mankind, use as diet for man, medical utility and romantic speculation.

Leonardo da Vince introduced investigation in anatomy. Vesalius gave public demonstrations of dissection. In 1543 he brought forth the two volumes which became the foundations of anatomy. His works produced that rage that had followed Copernicus and Galileo. He was declared godless and was accused of dissecting live human beings. Compelled to leave his research he took to the practice of medicine. In his works Vesalius discussed bone-construction, muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, abdominal organs and the brain. He also stated methods of vivisection. The greatest contribution of Vesalius was his discovery of details in almost every field of anatomy.

Harvey's Theory Of Blood Circulation

Another great step in Biology was taken by Harvey (1578-1657) by his work on the circulatory system. Galen had already dealt with blood movements. Servel of Spain had dealt with the pulmonary system, Columbus and Cesalpino had maintained "that blood passes through the lungs from the right to the left side of the heart." Harvey's theory of the circulation of blood was published in 1628. He found that the heart pansions and contractions were very important movements. It was believed in the past that food was converted into blood in the liver, which went through the veins partly to the body and partly to the heart. Harvey maintained that this was not true and that the same quantity of blood circulates in all the different parts of the body, being driven through the arteries, and returning through the veins. Harvey also published a work on the embryonic development in higher and lower forms. He laid down the dictum that "All animals, even those that produce their young alive, including man himself, are evolved out of the egg."

After pioneering work by Aselli, the German Vesling and Pecquet, the honour of discovering the lymphatic system fell to Bartholin, son of an anatomist of Copenhagen, he first gave a blow to the theory that it was the function of the liver to form blood and then traced the working of the lympathic system. The honour of this discovery does not belong to Bartholin alone, because it is shared by Rudbeck of Sweden.

One of the heroes who can be claimed as the forerunner of modern biology is Giovanni Borelli of Naples. He did important work on animal movements and muscular physiology, but his name is most renowned as the pioneer of experimental biology. Though attributing the mechanical movements of the body to the "vital spirit," his views bear out the modern mechanist view of biology. Other founders of modern biology were Perrault of France and the philosopher Steno of Denmark.

Father Of Microscopical Anatomy

The first scientific microscopical investigation was carried out by the Italian Stelluti who studied the structure of the bee, but it is to Malpighi that belongs the title of father of microscopical anatomy. Malpighi worked on plant anatomy, and likewise Grew of England who originated the idea of the tissue. The study of the insect world was taken up by Jan Swammerdam, the father of the preformation theory with which we shall deal presently. Bacteria and Spermatozoa were discovered by Leeuwenhvak (1632-1723).

The eighteenth century opened with a peasant lad, Linnaeus, who became a great Botanist. Working in his father's garden he developed wonderful powers of observation which he applied to plant and animal life. He determined to uplift Botany to a new plane. He evolved the theory of the sexual system of natural objects. In his second great work he won the title of the father of systematic nomenclature, using the word 'species' for the first time

Bonett of Geneva discovered parthenogenesis by which females create the first generation without intercourse with males. The progeny are of both sexes and create offspring by intercourse. He enunciated the 'preformation theory,' according to which "every female individual contains within her the germs of all the creatures that originate from her, the one generation within the other." Thus, the first female holds within her the seed of all the generations to come.

It was the birth of the great philosophers like Kant, Fichte, Spinoza and Schelling that finally freed biology from the confusion which was created by considering the 'body' together with the 'soul.' Biology was henceforward to deal with the exclusive material phenomena of life. Goethe was personally interested in anatomical researches. His main contribu-

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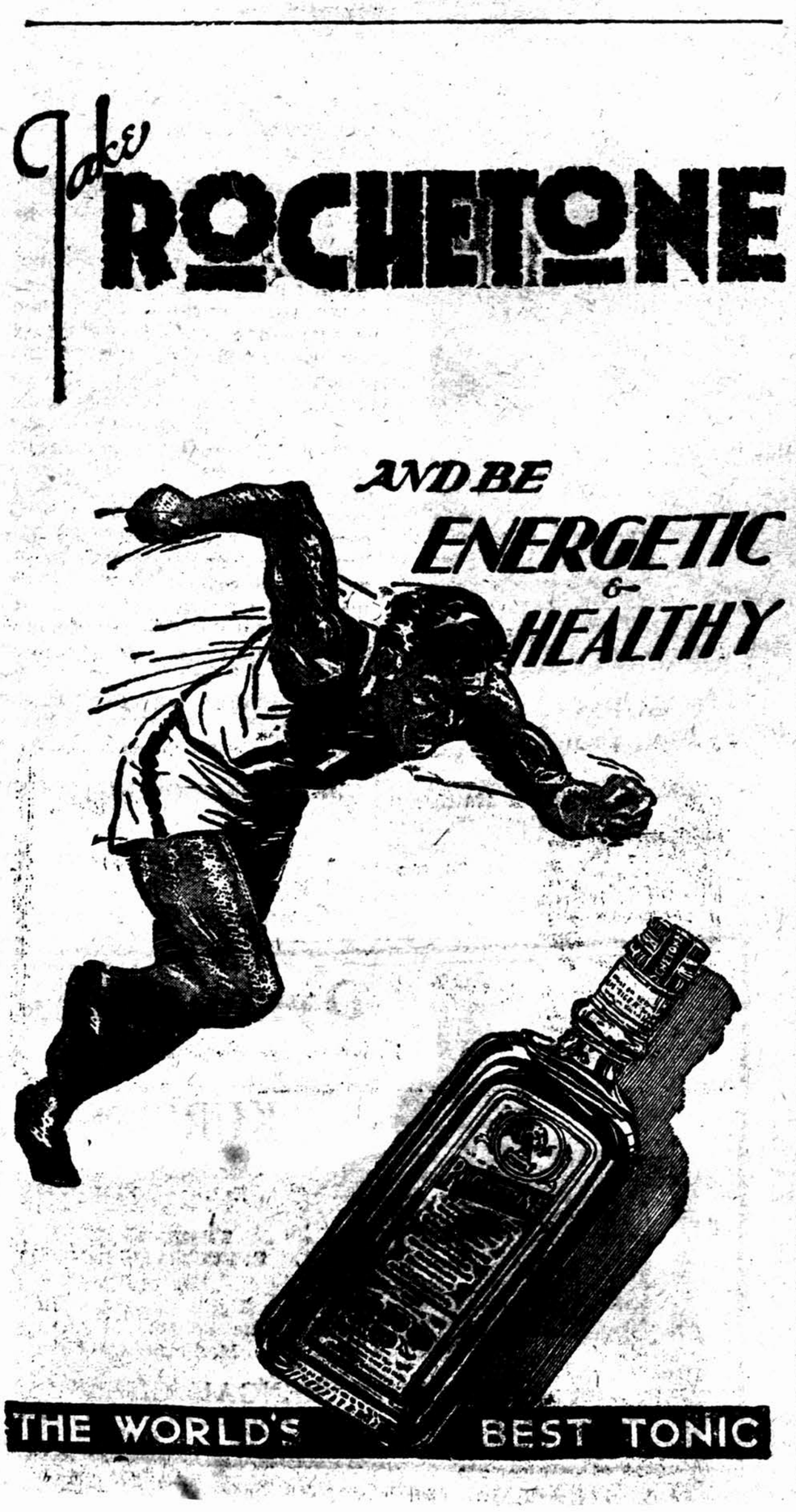

Teaching The Mother Tongue

Some Practical Suggestions

(BY MRS. SHANTILA B. TRIVEDI B.A., B.T., T.D., (LOND.).)

To-day when the importance of teaching of and through mother-tongue is accepted to be the ideal for imparting education in the real sense of the term—that is to say, making persons think for themselves about life and its problems, it is advantageous to have an idea as to how methodically can the mother-tongue be taught to children so as to enable them to express themselves best.

It is when the child first comes into teacher's hands, that his or her definite training in the mother tongue begins. When the child comes we are bound to be handicapped to a very great extent by faults of speech acquired by him at home and from the street, since ninety per cent of the population is illiterate. Moreover, what we have to keep in mind is that since the mother-tongue is not merely a school subject but also a "home" or "life" subject, other subjects can wait, but definite training in the mother-tongue should begin. That is to say, if a child postpones the study, say of Arithmetic or History or Geography, he simply lacks them for the time being, but when he does begin, his more fully developed powers of mind enable him to progress very rapidly. So teachers of subjects other than the mother-tongue should know that they are also teachers of the mother-tongue. Hence, special importance and care should be given to the teaching of the mother-tongue at Primary stages.

We shall consider below the various aspects of teaching the mother-tongue methodically. Before we do that, one thing should be taken notice of and it is that much more time should be given per week on average than it is done in most of the schools today. At least nine to ten hours should be allotted to reach the desired standard viz.—accurate and appropriate expression of child's ideas.

IMPORTANCE OF ORAL EXPRESSION

Oral expression must be the concern of every Primary School, from the very first, and hence conversation should form a part of every lesson in all good schools. Children should first acquire a considerable vocabulary and learn to talk freely and naturally on things within the range of their observation and experience. This can be done by telling children stories and by making them retell the same; by making them recite rhymes and songs; by playing games with them, and by adopting some other methods, such as dramatic works by the children; arranging of debates, lectures given by the pupils themselves.

In all this, much depends on the skilful handling by the teacher. The teacher, should as an intelligent being, associate freely with children, read to them, talk with them, take them for walks, answer their constant questions, supply them with plenty of books, etc. There is no need to start reading and writing till children become possessed of a large vocabulary. They should be read to a great deal in the beginning.

Again, oral narration should be employed at all stages because children of all ages and capacities look upon it as perfectly natural proceeding. Besides, by oral expression vocabulary grows. range of ideals extend, a higher standard of speech is cultivated. Moreover, as we all know, to speak well, is, for the great majority of us, more important than writing. Oral narration, conversation and other sorts of exercises in oral expression are far more important. Besides, oral exercises are the readiest means to fluency and naturalness in writing.

Moreover, it is often not realised that so-called knowledge is not knowledge of the various subjects, if the thinking powers are not at work and the only way to get the child to think about it, is to get him to talk about it. This makes it a personal experience of the child, instead of mere form of novels. Hence, teaching of different subjects like History, Geography, literature etc, should be done by way of an easy and natural conversation between teacher and child.

WRITING

It is an interesting fact to be noted that proficiency in composition is the surest sign of a high degree of mental intelligence. Hence, writing is the most valuable exercise for the purpose of developing specific abilities. Again, composition developes individuality. It has, indeed, a transforming influence on the children, on their outlook, judgment, and sense of responsibility Composition is also the measure of all that is truly learnt. In fact the capacity for self-expression of children is essentially the measure of success or failure of a school on the intellectual side. To realise the truth of this statement, it would be better to stop and think of the mass-scale products of the Matriculation standard of our University.

Now the art of writing is not simply a matter of doing set essays, as it is understood to-day. Children should be given subjects within the range of their experience and also imaginative subjects. There should be previous discussion and preparation. Children should arrange their ideals. While correcting, the teacher's aim should be to foster creative impulse. The pupil must be trying to express the substance of his thoughts, not merely to avoid mistakes, in form. For this the following methods can be employed, viz.:—

(i) Children should be able to narrate continuously in lessons like History and Geography.

(ii) Children should be made to separate involved passages from literature into their component parts.

(iii) Summarising of passages.

(iv) Direct and critical examination of suitable passages in books read.

(v) Listening to passages and extracts from selected books read to children in a sympathetic manner.

(vi) Proposals from children about choice of subjects for class discussions and dramatic works.

vii) Practice in simple discriptions.

(viii) Free and friendly discussion and criticism by the scholars of each other's work.

(ix) The pupil should say something of his own for a given audience and with a given object, e.g., writing something for the school magazine, or writing a verse, etc.

The last two of the above afford them the best training in composition. It makes them examine their vocabulary and search for words. It reveals to them the first principle of style—that there are many ways of saying a thing and one best way. Children's attention should be drawn to the fact that in writing one must choose, limit and word his subject; gather, select and mass his material; write, revise and rewrite his creation.

READING

Reading is no mechanical art of intepreting the symbols. At the age of 8 or 9 years, the children should have mastered the mechanical difficulties. The essentials of good reading are:—That the children should understand and feel what they read. From the very beginning reading should be treated as a means of getting at ideas. In reading aloud, as soon as sentences are reached, it is the phrase and not the word that should be the unit. Children should not be allowed to form bad habits of reading each word separately and each in the same tone, as if it bore no relation to the other word or words in the sentences. A very common source of bad reading is that children have been pressed forward too fast and have been given difficult books too soon. So, what happens is that if the phrase is beyond them, they revert to the word as the unit. Hence the teacher should keep in mind that with a difficult book, the subject matter should be studied first and reading aloud should follow and not precede.

Further, it ought to be a fact that the teacher should be a good reader himself or herself, capable of showing by his or her own example that reading is not a mechanical process, but a social and humane accomplishment, and a method of interpreting literature. Above all, he or she should be able to read poetry so as to reveal its beauty and to awaken poetic emotions. Reading aloud by the teacher should be much more frequent than it is and children should form the art of listening Here one thing should be guarded against, and it is this, that just as they are apt to read by words instead of phrases, so they are apt to listen for words and for the sense. They should be trained to follow attentively the sense of what is read to them. Reading aloud will be greatly helped by dramatic work and by good teaching of Recitation. The Reading lesson should be named as 'Sahitya' or literature lesson. Only then will reading fall into its proper place as an aspect of the study of literature. Persistent bad readers should be grouped together and given special practice.

After this kind of preliminary work is done, the teacher should keep in mind the facts that the main objects of literature lessons should be:

(i) Increased command of the language;

(ii) Acquisition of knowledge and

(iii) Appreciation and enjoyment of literature.

(i) Where ease and accuracy in the use of language are the chief end in view, a detailed study should be made of individual passages of fine prose and verse. It is a good plan for each class always to have some book on hand which they can use for this purpose. A book of literary extracts like "Sahityapathavali" is, perhaps, the most suitable, but, the necessity for some intensive reading is very often overlooked. It is for the school teacher to learn in mind that if one reads ten pages of a good book letter by letter—that is to say, with real accuracy, one is far evermore, an educated person.

Secondly, as children are not encouraged to refer to books themselves for the purpose of obtaining information, they lack power to grasp fully what they read. Here the teacher's part will be to arouse interest, but not to satisfy it. That they must do for themselves.

Above all, the children should discover the delight of books. Here the great crux is the personality of the teacher. Children, and even adults may be able to use books, may even be able to write lucidly and correctly in the mother tongue without necessarily any real feeling for literature, as a delight. But, if it is to be felt this way, it must be entrusted to teachers with a love of it and with a faith that children can love it too.

To achieve this, the teacher should start with books which children themselves enjoy, recognising that even though what they read may be rubbish, their being willing to read at all is a

(Continued On Page 52)

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THE EXECUTIVE INTERVENES

By MAURICE COLLIS

(Continued from our last Sunday's issue).

On I November, three days later, I received a note from Mr. Booth Gravely. It was very short, but much to the point. The writer stated that he felt it his duty to let me know, now that the High Court had pronounced judgment, that he had asked the Government to transfer me from my appointment of District Magistrate on the gouund of the injudiciousness of my orders in the Fortescue case.

This letter meant that, in Mr. Booth Gravely's view, the fact of my sentencing a British officer to imprisonment in the circumstances described rendered me unfitted to exercise any judicial powers in Rangoon. I decided to protest, because the view was wrong.

Accordingly I wrote to the Private Secretary, asking him to arrange an interview for me with the Acting Governor, because I was doubtful whether I should get much of a hearing from Mr. Leach, the Chief Secretary, or from Mr. Lloyd, ahe Home Member of Council. I had been to see the latter the day before about the Assistant Government Advocate. That officer had been deputed to appear for the prosecution before Mr. Justice Cunliffe, and in his address to the court had been reported by the newspapers as saying that 'he could not find the evidence going as far as the learned magistrate had allowed himself to conclude and that the highest he could put the case was that the accused had possibly committed a grave error of judgment.' I drew Mr. Lloyd's attention to this and asked him whether the Assistant Government Advocate was speaking under instructions from him. He replied with little suavity that such was the case and that what he had said was in consonance with his instructions. When I pointed out that the Government in that event must have instructed him not to oppose an acquittal he made it clear that he was not prepared to discuss the matter further.

I INTERVIEW THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Joseph sent word to say that he would see me at Government House on 3 November at 2-30 p.m. I found him in his office upstairs and got to the point at once by producing Mr. Booth Gravely's letter. He read it with surprise. 'I've heard nothing about this!'

'The proposed transfer', I said, 'is in the nature of a punishment. Are magistrates to be punished by the executive when they pass orders which. though correct in law, are displeasing to the executive?'

"Certainly not,' His Excelency hastened to reply.

'Very well then,' I said. 'I leave the matter in your hands. If this transfer takes place, you will oblige every magistrate in Burma to consult his executive superiors before his conscience.'

'Don't worry,' said Sir Josepn earnestly. 'I'll see to all this.'

'And may I add without offence that if I am transferred on the ground mentioned in Mr. Booth Gravely's letter I shall take the matter to the Secretary of State?'

Sir Joseph looked grave and upset, and again reassured me. Nothing could have been more considerate than his manner. Leaving a memorandum of my complaint I left the room.

On 6 November one of His Excellency's friends came to see me. He said: I've a massage for you. Sir Joseph says that he may find himself in a minority in Council, but that he will do the best he can, as he believes you were right.'

When I reflected on this message I perceived that Sir Joseph would be unable to withstand departmental pressure, and I decided to go and see Mr. Leach, the Chief Secretary. His room in the Secretariat was immediately over Mr. Booth Gravely's. I climbed the stairs, sent in my card. and was received at once.

'I have come to asks' I said 'what you are going to do with me. I suppose you have read the memorandum I left with His Excellency?'

'Yes,' he said. 'I've read it and I didn't like the tone of it, particularly where you said the Government was against the conviction.'

'I said that because the Assistant Government Advocate, as reported in the newspapers, did not support the conviction.'

'I don't know what he said, but I can tell you that the Government was not against the conviction. I was the sentence they objected to.'

'But the sentence was the right sentence.'

'The sentence was the wrong sentence, and it has been put right by the High Court.

'In that case, what are you going to do?'

'We are going to transfer you; but don't jump down my throat, the transfer will be a promotion. We are going to appoint you to act as Excise Commissioner for four months."

PUNISHMENT WHICH WAS PROMOTION.

The appointment of Excise Commissioner was worth £250 a year more than that of District Magistrate.

And at the end of the four months what are you going to do?' I asked.

'Your leave will be due and I gathered from you on a previous occasion that you wished to take it. On return from leave, of course, you will have a lien on the appointment of Excise Commissioner when it again falls vacant.'

'You must give me a little time to think this over,' I said.

'There's no question of your thinking it over. I have already drafted a letter which is a reply to your memorandum and which contains the orders of your transfer.'

'If there's anything in that letter about injudiciousness in the Fortescue case being the cause of my transfer, I frankly tell you that I'll take it to the Secretary of State.'

Mr. Leach hesitated. 'I shall look through the draft again,' he said. 'In any case it has to be passed by the Governor-in-Council.'

The interview was at an end and I departed in deep though. I had no power to resist a transfer unless it was ordered for an improper reason, when I could appeal to Whitehall, and I had warned the Chief Secretary that if an improper reason was give I should appeal. This was poor tactics on my part, I knew, but it accorded with my mood, for after all the strain I had gone through I was disinclined for a long drawn-out wrangle. Had I said nothing about appealing to Whitehall and waited till a letter on the lines of Mr. Booth Gravely's was sent to me I could have used it with great effect.

A couple of days later I received the Chief Secretary's letter. I was conciliatory in tone and reiterated what Mr. Leach had already said, trat I was mistaken in thinking the Governor-in Council was against the conviction The sole objection was the sentence, which if it had been carried out would have meant an end of Mr. Fortescue's career The letter then disclaimed all responsibility for what Mr. Booth Gravely might have written. Coming to the matter of the transfer it was stated that I was being posted as officiating excise commissioner because it was necessary to find somebody for the that post, which had unexpectedly become vacant.

In this way the clash was resolved, a clash of opinion in which both sides believed themselves to be in the right. When people differ as fundamentally as did I in this matter with those colleagues of mine, who at the moment were holding the key appointments in the executive, a good course is an arrangement whereby, appearances are kept up The great merit of the Chief Secretary's letter was that it preserved appearances, while achieving its object. I had to be transferred to satisfy a number of people and I had to be promoted to satisfy a number of other people. Those in favour of my sentence included part of the European and of course, the whole of the Burmese, Indian, and Chinese populations. These people might have shown their resentment with some effect if I had not been promoted, but now their protests, when they made them, fell very flat, and the executive, with their papers in impeccable order, were able to look on with equanimity when the newspapers came out with leading articles.

BITTER PRESS COMMENTS.

The articles were numerous, for feeling was strong. Before the transfer was asctually gazetted the "Rangoon Daily News," a newspaper which was not controlled by European commercial interests, protested against it. After making certain flattering references to myself, which need not be reproduced here, it spoke of the necessity of maintaining the high reputation of British justice. 'If British ideals', it declared, 'have lost much of their original fervour to-day it is because their exponents have not been able to soar above petty inclinations and have wandered away from lofty principles.' Occasionally the public was given proof of British sincerity and goodwill, but the meddling by the executive in the present judicial matter was likely to weaken popular faith in the continued existence of those great qualities which had been displayed by certain distinguished Englishmen in the past.

This protest was followed by many others, as soon as the Government's intentions were officially announced. Even the "Rangoon Times," daily supported by the commercial community and in general a staunch upholder of official policy, found it necessary to dissociate itself from the line taken by the executive on this occasion, and in its issue of the 22nd of November made it clear how much the public valued perspective and fairness in the law courts.

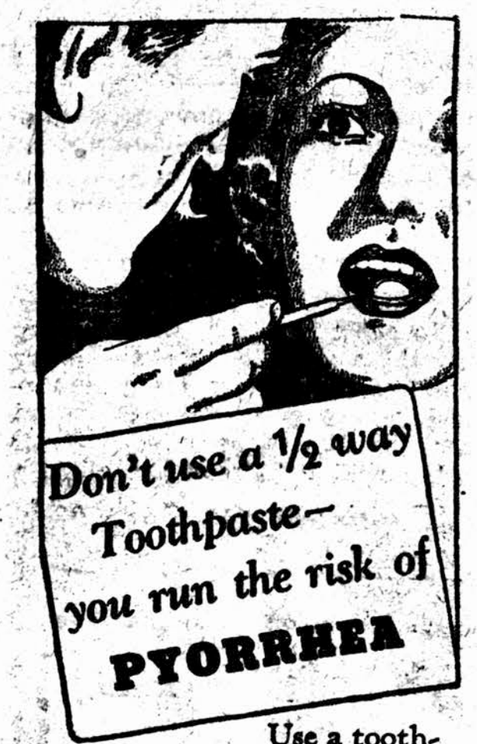
There was a good deal more of the same kind; and the Rangoon Bar, as a body, by going out of its way to present the departing magistrate with an address which emphasized what they were pleased to call his impartial administration of justice, showed very clearly its opnon of what had been done.

The official concerned bore all this without wincing. They were conscientious men who had given up their lives to the administration. They could not have faced what they had had to face during the quarter of a century of their exile unless they had been upheld by an inner conviction of their usefulness and probity. It was this conviction which upheld them now and enabled them to read the newspapers and maintain their aplomb.

SPECULATION.

I have often wondered what would have happened had Sir Charles been in Burma when this last case of mine was tried. I have never been able to picture him inviting Mr. Fortescue to Government House while the appeal was pending, nor, had I gone to him with Mr. Booth Gravely's letter in my hand, can I think that I should have had the experience which in fact befell me. As for Sir Arthur Page, the Chief Justice, his presence would have insured a passionate resentment of any infringement of the courts integrity. The way things fell out I had to face alone three senior Indian Civilians who for the moment constituted the Governmet and whose views profoundly clashed with mine. The Chief Secretaryship might very well have been held by Fogarty, the Commissionership of Pegu by Swithinbank. Had the humanity of the first and the dignity of the second been effectively available, it is inconceivable that the conflict I have described could ever have taken place. But in that event the principle on which I stood would not have been so clearly demonstrated, and at a period when the English throughout Burma were being assailed with accusations of partially its demonstration was timely, though insufficient to stay the course of events or to deflect the peasantry from the desperate attempt, a brief account of which follows in the next section.

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT).



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HERR HITLER, THE MAN

The Secret Of His Power

By MAJOR F. YEATS-BROWN

(Major Yeats-Brown, the well-known author, recently paid a visit to Germany, (his first after 1932), when he had occasion to study New Germany at work. In a series of brilliant articles in the "Observer," he has set down his impressions in his characteristic lucid way. The following article on "Herr Hitler," who is playing a very vital role in Cenntral-European politics, especially at the moment, will be read with interest).

I do not presume to judge the German Leader by a few minutes' talk at a tea-party, which is the extent of my personal contact with him. Below I give some sounder arguments for my belief in his honesty than trust in my intuition. But intuition counts for something: I have met many important people in many countries, but only two men who have given me the same sense of physical and mental purity as Hitler: M. K. Gandhi and T. E. Lawrence.

In the personalities of Gandhi and Lawrence one saw shining a strange inner light. The same is true of Hitler. Like the others, he is humble and ascetic in private life; like the others, but even more vividly, he sways the individual and the multitude by a power seemingly outside himself. In his lifetime Hitler has received more fervent and more genuine admiration from the masses than any man in history. That is a fact that those who hate his politics would do well not to ignore.

Secret Of His Power

What are the sources of his power? How does he sway the masses? I have heard him speak many times, and have heard more fluent and more melodious voices, but never one that weaved such a spell about the audience.

During the three-hour oration at the Kroll Opera House on February 20, the whole speech was read, and read very quickly, with no pauses, except during the applause. Even during a solid hour of statistics he kept everyone galvanised by the cadence of his sentences. During the rhetorical passages his voice mounted to the pitch of delirium: he was a man transformed and possessed: we were in the presence of a miracle: fire might have fallen from heaven or the chandelier of the Opera House might have come crushing down: the tension was almost unbearable until the passionate voice was drowned by the cries of the audience.

The delirium was real—Hitler was in a frenzy at these moments but he was able to release this infectious atmosphere of quasi-hysteria without losing his own self-control; whatever his emotion, a steady hand turned the pages of his speech. Intense mystical fervour and a more-than-feminine intuition are harnessed to a cool brain and a strong will.

This is part of the secret of Hitler's power. The other part of his genious for choosing the right man and the right moment to bring his dreams into the realm of action. "I have the security of a sleeping-walker", he said, during the re-militarisation of the Rhineland, when half his generals expected a French invasion. He has always acted on instinct, and he has always been right, so far. Right also, generally speaking, in his choice of associates. Inevitably, some of his helpers were unworthy, but there has never been a revolution with less bloodshed, and with more loyalty amongst the leaders.

See the leaders surrounding him in the Kroll Opera House. Goering has a fine head: that he is so fat that he seems to have difficulty in bringing his hands together when clapping, is due to war-wounds, not to self-indulgence. Frick, Dey, Keitel, von Neurath, von Ribbentrop, Hess with his big jaw, and pale, deep-set eyes.. They are all fine types, lean, virile, active. Look on that picture and on this, in our Parliament, or in the French Chamber, and I fear the comparison is unfavourable to democracy.

Little mention has been made, either in Germany or abroad, of Hitler's War service. I have seen the official records in the National-Socialist archives in Munich. Here are some of the salient events of his career as a despatch-runner:—

He served in thirty-six actions on the Western Front.

He received the Iron Cross of the Second Class on December 2, 1914.

He was lightly wounded on April 3, 1915.

He was awarded the Bavarian Military Medal on September 17, 1917.

He was mentioned in despatches on May 10, 1918.

He was awarded the Iron Cross of the First Class on August 4, 1918.

He was severely gassed on October 15, 1918.

In 1928 he told an English journalist who questioned him on the subject that this last distinction (a very rare one for a non-commissioned officer) was given to him for capturing five French soldiers single-handed. However, Hitler, like most veterans of the front line, is loth to talk of what he did in the Great War.

Alois Hitler's Restaurant

I mentioned in a previous article the restaurant of his half-brother, the "Alois" at 3, Wittenberg-Platz, Berlin. It is a modest, tidy little place, furnished in dark oak and stainless steal. Two notices on the menu read: "We look after your diet wishes with special care" and "Skittles on the premises". On the stairs is a proverb, derived from the lakes of the owner's country:—

Die Frau am Steuer fuhrt's Schiff auf Ihre Art
Der Mann am Ruder bezahlt die ganze Fahrt!

(The woman abroad goes her own sweet way,
But he at the helm must always pay!)

Herr Alois Hitler moves amongst his guests looking very like his famous half-brother. He has the same forelock and the same moustache, but not the Fuehrer's masterful brows and jutting nose... A friend who saw Alois a few hours after the speech in the Kroll Opera House asked him whether he had listened-in, and was told that he had not! There are no Nazi signs either on the inside or the outside of his building: and the guests did not seem at all inclined to stare, as I was.

In the plain but admirable furniture of his little restaurant, as in the great motor roads and the immense public buildings of the new Germany, the personal taste of the Fuehrer is visible. It is not fanciful to suppose that one can read something of the character of the man in the Nuremburg stadium, the Temple of Honour at Munich, the University at Sonthofen, and the S. S. School at Toelz. These buildings are at once bold and simple, reminding one of the earlier and most virile epoch of the Great Moghuls.

There is an idea prevalent in England that Hitler is a kind of warrior-mystic, for ever planning conquests. I believe this to be a delusion. The sociological side of his work represents his highest ambition, and it is the key to all his actions. The Lord Mayor of Munich, Herr Fiehler, who shared his Leader's imprisonment in 1923-24, told me that Hitler's constant preoccupation, when not writing "Mein Kamph" (originally called by the awkward title of "3½ Years' Struggle") was to draw up schemes for the improvement of the poorer districts of Munich: schemes that are now being brought to fruition. No doubt Hitler has his mystical side, but like most genuine mystics, he has also a tenacious grasp of detail. How else could he have built up his party, out of half-a-dozen men, meeting in a suburban beer house?

I have seen the back room in the Sterneckerbrau, where Hitler made his first speech, and the Buergerbraukeller from which he led his men, unarmed, arm-in-arm, through beflagged and cheering streets, to the tragedy at Odeonsplatz. Hitler and the Nazi leaders were sixteen abreast in the front rank of the marchers; unlike most revolutionaries these risked their lives in the van guard of their movement, and trusted not to arms but to the will of the people.

I have seen many of his original notes for his early speeches. They are orderly, methodical, neatly written. What interested me chiefly, however, was a group of files containing the future dictator's notes on the Treaty of Versailles. No scholar preparing for a thesis could have organised this material more carefully than this lance-corporal with a taste for water-colour sketches. The pages of the printed Treaty are cut out and pasted on to sheets of foolscap. Each page is underlined, in red and black, to bring the chief points to prominence. From certain paragraphs arrows lead to the foolscap, where Hitler has written across references ("reparations in cash, see p. 6"—"surrender of shipping, see p. 9", and so on), and made copious notes, showing with what care he had prepared himself for speeches which his critics asserted contained nothing but sound and fury.

"Hitler likes the English"

Can we put our faith in this extraordinary man? After all, if we can, we can look forward to at least twenty years of peace. If not, then a shocking catacysm is inevitable.

I have given my reasons for thinking that he is a man of wisdom and honour; and anyone with half an eye can see that he is trusted in Germany as no man has ever been trusted before. This being so, the questions of Czechoslovakia and the former colonies of Germany need not be insuperable barriers to a better understanding. Once these difficulties are settled—settled not necessarily according to Germany's wishes, but at least on the basis of a friendly compromise the way will be open to disarmament and reconciliation all round.

One thing needs repeating. Hitler likes the English. He made a desperate effort to make friends with us ("to buy us off", the enemies of Germany say) by agreeing to the 35 per cent ratio with our Navy. He has set the lines of his educational schemes parallel with ours. Our interests do not conflict. If any nation can influence Germany's future, through friendship, that nation is England.

The Nazi Dictator.

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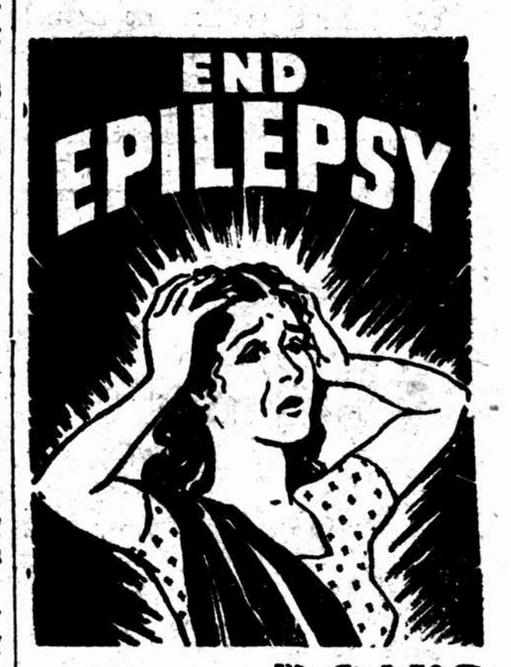

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RELATIONSHIP:

A Mere Man To Any Liberal Or Any Socialist

(By MERE MAN—"KAM")

"In the fight between animals", an old Gujerati proverb says "it's the trees that suffer most" In the wordy duel between the old Liberal elephant endowed with a big legal and literary snout and the pigmy Socialist cub who has yet to prove the prowess of his legal proboscis, it's only we, mere men, that suffer most. Our ears are stuffed with century old maxims and dicta of worthies dead and gone and well forgotten. We have to digest the hard-boiled eggs of Spenders and Fenders, Benthams and Henporks, Marxists and Shavians.

A mere man like myself, whom God has given a sense—only a bit perhaps—of humour, can relish the repartees of the two worthies. They deserve a passing mention for the delectation of the general public. Sure, there must be many mere men, like myself, not belonging to either party who must have laughed out their hearts over the silly tussle of a septuagenarian with a budding limb of the law fit to be his grandson.

So let me mere man, tell you what I think of the wordy warfare. Ha! wait, first let me please make myself clear. I have had not the fortune to join the serried high-browed ranks of Liberals, neither am I the much-hated Socialist. Let me add, I am neither a Congressman nor a Democrat, of Jamnadas' tribe. I can, therefore, criticise these contestants, with full force, (like a knight of the blue pencil) tilting at the Lib.-Sec. mill, if you please. Like Alexander Pope I believe in "Laugh where we must, be candid where we can."

So let me bear the self-imposed thankless burden of reviewing the immortal Lib.-Sec. bout of last month.

LIBERALS' ACHIEVEMENTS

Mr. Socialist, alias self-styled "young puppy," is gracious enough to admit "Liberalism has, in its time, done great things in different parts of the world." "Bentham," he reminds us, "took as his criterion the 'greatest good of the greatest number." Well, he flourished between 1748 and 1832. Even if we admit he succeeded in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, his time was quite different from the present one, in which we have the misfortune to live, and the bigwigs like the septuagenarian knight has the good fortune to live and flourish—and the greater misfortune will be the lot of our descendants in times to come, unless miracles happen. Liberals are shrewd businessmen who know where their bread will be buttered. If some of their ilk succeeded in the 15th century in doing greatest good, should I be wrong in saying—I am open to correction—that the greatest number that benefited came from their near and dear ones or from their own rank and file, judging from the weakness of the human nature of which there are instances galore, even at the present days. The cry of blood and party ties is bigger than the cry of humanity. But the cry of bread is much more loud and takes precedence over everything else. The good old Marathi proverb says "Pahele Potaba Mang Vithoba." that means, "the great Belly God takes precedence over Vithoba God." So if the Liberals care first for the belly of themselves and their relatives, they are not entirely wrong. Vithoba God will take care of Himself alright. At least he won't harass them in this mundane world. So the Liberals are quite justified in acting upto the poet's advice—of following the "good old plan"—of "taking who has the power, and keeping who can." They are wise, worldly practical men to be sure, we'll all admit!

Dear 'puppy', you lay great store on the saying of that old fogey, G. B., whom very few in India take seriously. When he speaks of idiot we can take him, perhaps as revealing his inner voice as Mahatma Gandhi would say, probably pouring out his personal experience. The really great are in favour of equality (of income), says G. B. They might believe in it, but it's one thing to believe in, and quite another to practise, you know.

FEAR OF WORLDWIDE WAR

The 'puppy' is faced with the aweful prospect of a world-wide war. The 'puppy' states that faced with the awful prospect of a world war all the consolation that the Liberals can hold out is that "Wars will disappear when human nature improves." Once in a way the 'puppy' has lapped out the truth in sweet reasonableness, as it is an admitted fact that the whole tribe of Liberals is liberal in anticipating improvement in human nature—when, in how many centuries or on Doomsday, it does not matter—when everything will be O.K. So why live in holy terror of another world war! If it's coming it's sure to come whether you like it ir not. And another war will come and go like the last one and will soon be forgotten. And won't the new war make heaps of millionaires and multimillionaires of all ranks and files, and all parties including Liberals (and not excluding even preaching but not practising Socialists) So don't worry about another war, or even its very shadow, dear 'puppy' Believe me, ye bright star of R. P.—a mere man who is a shrewd worldly wise dog who won't bark or bite, but silently keep a watch on things around him.

The 'puppy' yelps a bit and asks "How is it that you Liberals with all your good intentions and the noble ideals of justice, liberty, racial harmony and national independence you professed a century back, you have produced under your leadership such a terrible situation that today you yourselves draw back in horror from the picture and, with your hand on the head, keep on murmuring: "Horrible horrible, what shall we do now?".

Let me tell the truth, it's not the fault of the poor Liberals that they have achieved very little so far, or that the world is in such a horrible mess. They strive their utmost to better the world of course, first taking care to better their own lot and those of their near and dear ones, for they verily believe in beginning charity at home, and mostly ending there only. It is enough if they honestly give vent to their holy horror at the good old earth's misery by exclaiming "horrible, horrible what shall we do now?" just as a 'daruwala' (country liquor-vendor) seeing the rack and ruin of his habitual boozing clients often exclaims "horrible, horrible what shall I do to retrieve him now?"

"Puppy, you are right when you say: "Society moulds the individual," just as our honest Liberals have moulded (the bank account) of many an individual who was neither a Tom, Dick or Harry, but who having the knack of joining the phalanx of the Liberal society were made what they are now—empty, showy vessels making.. ahem!.

Dear "puppy", the great dream of you Socialists is to see the Raj to National Landlords established. You want to see, to quote your own words "such things as land, factories, railways and ships placed in the hands of the State on behalf of the entire community." Good, very good. Brave words these, indeed! And if such are brought about, you would think there were heaven on earth! Well, I don't want to disturb you in your cherished delusion. May you live long in such a mental Utopia! If railways and factories and ships were taken over by the State itself, those who will run the State are not angels dropped from the heavens. They will be mere men like you and me. And when they run them badly, will the 'vox populi' be heard by those in power? At least at present there is some sort of check—by the State—over Tchinoviks who run the public utility concerns, but God save the poor people when the tin gods, black, brown or white, will run those tamashas, clad in power which nobody could effectively question. I mean the voice of the general public about protest, whenever raised, would be effectively silenced.

MUCH VAUNTED RUSSIAN SYSTEM

The much vaunted Russian system of Government has so far left practical man like myself cold as cucumber. We want to be convinced, by hard facts, of the superiority of the State-control system. So, in the wordy duel, the Nepean-sea Knight seems to be correct when he blurts out "Liberals want Socialism of the character suitable to this country. But they are strongly against the Socialism—really Communism of the Soviet Russian type that you are in love with."

Let me indulge in a concrete example. When Congress was in opposition they criticised the thousand and one things done by the "Satanic Government," Now, when they are clad in power and authority in seven British India provinces the very enormities they had complained against have been perpetrated by them or their agents! And the people's voice is hushed by the one man who controls the puppet Ministers. Am I not right? Well, I'll stop, else I'll be raising a hornets' nest around my ears.

To me it seems the worthy Liberal knight is erring on the safe side when he says Nature knows no equality—that Nature having endowed some lucky devils with beauty and intellect they are exploiting them to the utmost for their own great good, and the greater good of their nestlings. Most of the Liberal tribe are coming of families possessing beauty and—let us be charitable to admit also, intellect—get the plums they set their heart on, while poor Socialists coming mostly from the humbler families do not command either, and hence the green-eyed monster of jealousy irritates them. It is rank jealousy to cast covetous eyes at the lovely garden of Sir C. Liberal at Neapean Sea Road, which he brought into existence simply by the sweat of his legal brow—shed in the courts of His Majesty after stiff duels with his legal adversaries and encountering, perhaps, several rebuffs from the presiding Daniels. He knows how to make about 100 gold mohurs daily, whereas nothing sensible, let alone legal subtleties, enters the thick craniums of Socialists, and there's the rub!

If the worthy 'puppy' of the Socialist envies the beauty of the garden of one Liberal, he and others of his tribe next day will envy the lot of some other bigwig of a Liberal and blurt out in this strain: 'That Liberal over there, residing at 'The Paradise Regained', at the Ridge, is able to pay his dusky beauty Ayah ten gold mohurs a month, all found—that she is putting on lovely saris on her slim figure and adoring her cranish neck with costly jewels, which even his (the Socialist's) wife did not put on even on their wedding day, and would never dream of having them in their life time!'

SILLY SOCIALOPHILIS

Further on, Mr. Socialist indulges in some silly symphonies—not of the movie type, but of the peculiarly Socialists type which I call silly Socialophilis. You say, "If you are a landlord you may turn out on the streets a sick woman with a new-born babe, if she has not paid you the rent. That is not yet a crime, and we Socialists propose it to be made one." Ha, ha! What puerile nonsense this! The day you succeed—which is very doubtful—in enacting such a stupid law there will be an end of landlords and also of municipal governments, for the latter exist mainly on the taxes derived from the former's possessions. If a woman refuses to pay rent and still remain in the building, defying the landlord, I can see all Bombay amazons (not barring the fraternity of the tolerated areas, who will be the first in the field) refusing to pay rents even if they are able to do! I shall advise my Bibi also to adopt similar attitude pleading poverty and—to pervert the immortal

(Continued On Page 51)

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OUR COMPLETE STORY

The Rope Of Pearls

BY VASUDEO B. METTA

The squint-eyed, bull-necked Ahmed's heart was filled with delight because he had received secret information that Sunder Lal, the jeweller, had just brought from Calcutta a wonderful rope of pearls, worth more than four lacs of rupees. The rope was for the Maharaja to wear at the durbar on his birthday two days later.

Ahmed sighed blissfully. How long he had yearned to become richer than Baldeo, his rival in crookdom. Now at last the chance had come.

The central clock-tower of Bhagalpur struck the half hour after eleven when Ahmed cautiously left his hut. It was a dark night, and guests of the north wind were blowing boisterously over the town raising clouds of dust. The crickets sang sibilantly and from somewhere afar came the piteous whine of a dog. Not a soul did he meet. Most of the inhabitants of the town retired early—fortunately for him. He reached Sunder Lal's shop and looked round furtively. There was no one in the vicinity. Quickly he bent, and inserted a piece of wire into the brass lock of the door. With a little dexterous manipulation the door opened. But, just as he was on the point of entering, he chanced to see that the window on the first storey of the building was open. There was no light burning in the shop. Possibly the servants had forgotten to close the window. He looked round again—his heart beating painfully. So far—safety! He looked round again—his heart noiselessly behind him. It was pitch dark. He groped his way, along the wall till he reached the foot of the staircase; then slowly, cautiously, with cat-like tread, he began to mount the steps. How long a staircase becomes when one wants to mount it stealthily and in the dark!

He held his breath. Not a sound. On reaching the landing, he turned to the left, stretching his arm before him. This wall and this—the door! He clutched the knob with joy. The door opened, creaking slightly.

The room was wrapped in darkness. His informant had told him that the recently acquired jewellery was kept in a box near the window. He went up to the window. There in front of loomed a box, resting on a table. It must be that box. He lit a match—shading it with his hand—and saw that the box was wooden and about two feet long by one foot broad. He blew out the match. In a few minutes—with the help of his implements—he opened the box. He lighted another match—and saw with a throbbing heart the rope of pearls shining whitishly at the bottom of the box. There were no jewels beside it. He clutched greedily at the rope.

At that moment, a blow as of a sledge-hammer, fell on his head. As he was turning round to see who had dealt that blow, he felt himself enveloped in a pair of strong arms. He tried his hardest to free himself. But it was not easy: he was taken from behind. To and fro the men struggled, locked together in a deadly embrace.

Slowly, he was driven back inch by inch. He felt that his hand was silently gripped, the fingers wrenched open.—The rope! Rage seemed to give him superior strength. He tore himself free and, with the fury of a wild animal delivered a savage blow at his opponent's face. Hissing like a snake the man hurled him to the ground—but he still had the rope! Twice he tried to reach the knife in his pocket—and failed. Then slowly, with opponent tore the rope from him.

Enraged at seeing the loot pass out of his hand, Ahmed caught hold of his opponent's wrist and bit it with the fury of a mad dog. The man howled, sprang up with the agility of a cat, threw open the window, took a leap, and fell noiselessly—on account of his rubber heels—on the pavement below. Ahmed, bruised and battered, rose with difficulty to his feet. Unnerved by the loss of the rope of pearls he did not think of taking anything else from the room. He crept down and left the shop. On his way home, he wondered and wondered who had taken the rope of pearls from him. Was it Baldeo, or Sunder, or Jadu or somebody else?

Akal Singh, the small, thick-set, goggle-eyed Police Commissioner was walking up and down his office excitedly, looking at the clock every now and then. On the table in the centre of the room, were some papers, a wooden box which had been forced open and a bunch of keys. Through the open door, a thin, knock-kneed policeman, trying to look dignified, entered.

"Thou son of a jackal, why hast thou been so long? Sunder Lal Seth does not live far from here!" cried Akal Singh, stamping on the floor angrily.

"Most exalted one, the Seth kept me waiting." Then after a moment's pause, the police sepoy added:—

"Sunder Lal Seth collapsed when he heard that his shop had been rifled last night. It was in that wooden box, he said, that the rope of pearls, which His Highness is to wear to-morrow, was kept."

"The rope of pearls! Had he put it in this box?" cried Akal Singh, looking at the wooden box on the table.

"Yes, Sahib."

"Get thee gone! I myself will try to find the thief and hand over the rope to His Highness" declared the Police Commissioner. He wanted an increase in his salary and that was why he was anxious to find the rope and take it to the Maharajah himself.

In the afternoon Akal Singh, dressed in plain clothes, went to Ahmed's hut Ahmed looked at him suspiciously and asked in a most offensive tone:—

"What brings thee here?"

"Brother, thy name is Ahmed, is it not?" asked Akal Singh, quite unruffled.

"So it is, praise be to Allah!"

"O Ahmed, I have come to restore to thee thy property which thou hadst left elsewhere."

On hearing this Ahmed's expression softened, and with a kindly smile, he said, "What is it that thou hast found of mine, brother?"

"It is this" replied the Police Commissioner, taking out a bunch of keys from his pocket and showing it to Ahmed. He did not know to whom the keys—which had been found in Sunder Lal's shop—belonged. But as Ahmed's name was on his black list, his suspicions were directed towards him.

Ahmed was quite pleased to see his keys again. He asked, "Where didst thou find them? I have been trying to find them ever since I lef my bed this morning."

"Dost thou not remember where thou hadst left them?"

"No. I do not."

Akal Singh smiled a broad smile and said unemotionally, "Thou hadst left them in Sunder Lal's shop."

Ahmed changed colour as he heard the words. But quickly resuming his normal, apathetic expression, he exclaimed, "In Sunder Lal's shop! Which Sunder Lal?—The jeweller?"

"Aye, the same", replied the Police Commissioner quietly.

"But I have never been to his shop in my life!" declared Ahmed with an air of incredulity.

"Arrey, what sayest thou Ahmed Miyan!"

"I am speaking the truth. I have not once entered Sunder Lal's shop."

"But someone saw thee enter his shop last night". the Police Commissioner's voice was quite even.

"That is a lie, thou son of Shaitan, and thy mouth stinks with it"! bellowed Ahmed, rising from his seat and advancing threateningly towards Akal Singh.

"Take care, thou scum of the earth, what thou doest. Does thou know who I am? I am the Police Commissioner and I have come to arrest thee for the theft of a rope of pearls from Sunder Lal's shop! cried Akal Singh, becoming the Police Commissioner and looking quite majestic.

Then taking out a revolver from his pocket and pointing it at Ahmed's head, he added:—

"Thou canst not escape me!"

Ahmed realised that he was powerless against the man who was standing before him. Then, as he saw the jail in his mind's eye, he trembled. How long—O how long would he be sent there again! Last time he had been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. But as this would be his fourth conviction, he would have to pass a longer period in that hateful, white building! All of a sudden, as he saw the warder's lash before him, his eyes

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Improve Your Cricket

SCIENCE AND ART OF CAPTAINCY

(By CONSTANTINE)

(Special for the "Chronicle")

Mr. Constantine in previous articles has dealt with various aspects of batting, bowling and fielding. In this article he considers the science and art of captaincy at cricket. A good captain may be worth two players, says Constantine, and illustrates the value of captaincy by interesting reminiscences from his own cricket experiences.

This question of captaincy is, like that of cricket psychology, a very much neglected aspet of the game.

I can only give my own experience. A captain cannot make a weak team into a strong one: but he can make a strong one weak. He can build a mediocre team into something that plays above its form. He can ruin a tour beginning with a collection of units and ending with it.

I have seen matches repeatedly lost by sheer bad captaincy. And I have seen a few won by good captaincy.

When it comes to a series of Tests as the present, where the teams seem evenly matched, at least in wet weather conditions, the choice of a correct captain can be decisive.

A Scarborough Memory

Let me give what is always best, an example from my own experience. There will be many people who will remember a match the West Indians played at Scarborough in 1923.

It was final match of the tour and on the last morning an England eleven with Hobbs, Ernest Tyldesley, W. H. T. Douglas, etc., had to make 31 to win.

They lost six wickets in doing so and we ought to have won the match, though to lose it as we did was better than many a victory.

The chief feature was some superb bowling by Francis and John, the West Indian fast bowlers.

Mr. Warner, now Sir Pelham, said at the time that he wished England had two such bowlers to bowl for her, and the same thing holds good to-day.

Correct Square Inch!

But where does the captaincy begin? First of all on the actual day's play. I remember distinctly F. T. Mann coming in to bat. He was a great hitter, and when you have only 20-odd runs to defend, a man like Mann can win the match in an over.

H. B. G. Austin, the West Indies captain, fixed George John at short-leg, fixed him to the correct square inch; after an over or so Frances bowled and Mann played the ball straight into John's hands.

This is the kind of thing that wins matches.

When the Australians were here in 1934 I saw one Test where the men at short-leg were out of place—too far.

With players of Test class, a bowler usually knows where he wants his men. But there are variations of wicket, of batsmen whom a bowler may never have played against, of the general state of the game, and these things a captain must settle, in collaboration with his bowlers it is true. But nevertheless the decision is his.

Finding Workable Scheme

Conflicts arise and there a fine captain tells. He will on the whole be correct, if he is a great captain.

The Australian scorer, Ferguson, keeps a chart of all runs scored by opposing batsmen, the number and the direction.

This means that the captain has not got to depend on memory alone, but can come to definite conclusions even before the game has begun.

A bowler is usually thinking about his own particular type of bowling. The captain has to consider them all and dovetail them into a workable scheme.

That is where the touring team, despite certain disadvantages, has a point on the home eleven.

Hammond had no easy task to get his eleven into some sort of order. Bradman's team were a machine long before the first Test.

Picking the Ball.

Worth Two Extra Men

Then the knowledge that you are playing under a good captain is worth two extra men.

The morning we took the field at Scarborough we were perfectly certain that the captain was able to do all that was necessary and was as keen to win as we were.

We could enter into every move that he made, seeking our individual judgments.

So to anyone who knows big cricket, that attempt to win that morning was evidence of a team highly organised and welded into a real whole.

How often does one see it? Not very often, I can assure you—not very often. A team must have a captain, and even when two bad generals fight a battle, the winner gains great fame.

But a really superb captain at cricket is as rare as a great general.

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LANGUAGE OF MUSIC

Music is a language in and of itself. As the letters of German, or Russian, or Arabic are not the language, so the notes that appear on the staves are not the language. They are the letters of music and, like the letters of all other languages, they came into existence long after language was spoken, shouted, moaned, whisphered, sobbed and sung. . . . . There is art, unquestionably, in the shaping of a folksong or a country dance; most of what is true of advanced musical forms is true, in some respect, of the most elementary ones. The complex is derived from the simple. The symphony, the opera, the quartet, the sonata, the aria are all growths from the tunes to which early peoples danced or marched; the tunes they used ceremonially in their worship, or sang or played for entertainment or consolement in much the same spirit as the music-making of to-day. Without notation, there has existed from earliest times this language, with its melody, its harmony, its time values, its rhythms, its forms. To grasp the most complex art music of to-day is thus the same problem that confronted anyone who heard the most elementary music in primitive times. The language has been greatly extended, it has an infinitely richer and more varied vocabulary, but its elements are the same . . . . To understand some music is to understand, at least to that extent, the language of all music."—From "How to Understand Music," by Oscar Thompson.

STRATOSPHERE TEST

Men Remain For 48 Hours In Room With Rarefied Air

The French Air Ministry sponsored recently experiment aiming to prove whether or not it is possible for an aviator to stand the substratosphere lack of air pressure for a "practical" length of time ended when Dr. Richon and Airport Official M. Artola stepped from a specially constructed chamber where they had remained for forty-eight hours under conditions reproducing those prevailing at a 21,000-foot altitude, says the Paris Correspondent of the "New York Times."

Although the test was made "for scientific purposes," the fact that it was made under Air Ministry auspices and the added circumstance that 21,000 feet is above the reach of modern anti-aircraft guns leads to the belief that the military aspect was involved. It is now considered proved that, for instance, a 'plane's crew could endure the rarefied air of the substratosphere for a length of time permitting them to fly over a great expanse of "enemy" territory without danger from ground artillery, provided they were equipped with special oxygen-tanked suits of a type worn by Dr. Richon and M. Artola during the experiment.

Quite a few animals were also locked up with the experimenters and all fared well except a couple of goldfish that died.

Major Sardar K. M. Panikkar has been appointed a member of the newly organised Patiala Privy Council.

ALCOHOL AND BRAINS

Two conditions known to produce brain impairment are chronic alcoholism and hardening of the arteries (arteriosclerosis) of the brain. Many authorities have suggested that alcoholism is a causative factor in arteriosclerosis, but opinion is divided. Drs. H. M. Hildreth and Edwin E. McCarthy of Syracuse University deny it on the basis of 800 hospital cases. Brain arteries age no faster in alcoholics than in non-alcoholics.—"New York Times."

The Humours Of Income-Tax

(BY SIR PERCY THOMPSON, K.B.E., Late Deputy Chairman—Board of Inland Revenue, Londo n.)

Most people, including myself, regard Income Tax, or indeed any form of direct taxation, as a grim subject which does not readily lend itself to any form of humour. It may indeed be that some of my readers who have groaned under its asperities may regard any attempt to present its lighter aspects as being frivolous and not altogether in the best of taste.

There is, however, sometimes a lighter side to the bleak realities of Income-Tax procedure, and it will be appreciated that Inspectors of Taxes who day in and day out are intimately associated with the difficulties and exasperations of irate taxpayers do sometimes come across gems of humour which will bear repeating.

I am indebted to various Inspectors of Taxes and to the President of their Association for the following humorous incidents which will amuse some of my readers.

A Tobacconist, in replying to an annual enquiry as to whether his accounts had been credited with the value of stock taken for his own use, wrote as follows:

"I do not now take cigarettes from my stock. For the past few years you have added £13 to my profit for this, and rather than pay tax on my own cigarettes I decided to buy them from a tobacconist down the road."

A Grim Offer

The question concerning "personal consumption" frequently gives rise to misunderstanding, especially when inadvertent, as is shown by this reply;

"My client states that the necessity for 'own consumption' has not yet arisen, but he is quite prepared to bury you free of charge."

It is perhaps hardly necessary to explain that the gentleman was an undertaker!

Then there is the sad case of what one might describe as the:

Helpful Wife

(or the Worried Husband who had to confess.)

This apparently very earnest, though harassed, gentleman wrote:—

"I received your letter re Income Tax, etc. I am so sorry but my wife has been cleaning and has put the Form on Fire. Will you pleased send me a new one hopeing and trusting that I am not putting you to much trouble you can quite understand a woman when she is cleaning. Yours Respectfully."

Notices of appeal have their humorous side, too, on occasion, though few in this country can equal this one from India:—

"Sir,—I received your income-tax paper. I must humbly beg to be excused the poor fellow. I have got two carpenters in hand, both of them getting 12 plus 7 equal 19 annas a day and a son who was a student of the matric class a year before now sitting vacant (idle?). Of myself I am an old man. Scarcely I pull on my life. It is unable to work during the whole day to me. The prophet I get with the two carpenters is annas eight (8) a day. I also do repairing work and polish and get a rupee, sometimes annas twelve (12) and sometimes nothing. I have not got actual account of the shop. Simply I have got one book, which contains ordinary extravagant expenditure not fully written in black and white."

"Not a very clear letter," one newspaper commented, "but a good deal clearer than the literature which the Income-Tax authorities are accustomed to send round to us."

Disenclosures

Sometimes one department can be funny at another's expense, as in this case:—

A taxpayer when returning a form remarked in a covering letter that "no enclosed envelope was enclosed." With reference to this complaint, the clerk who sent out the form was requested to explain why he omitted to "enclose an enclosed envelope so as to avoid enclosed enclosures reaching the department." The query was delivered to a clerk with the same name in another branch. He forwarded it to the responsible officer with this further explanatory statement attached: "Enclosed enclosures were inadvertently received here. I enclose also the envelope enclosing the enclosed enclosures when the said enclosures were enclosed by the enclosing official."—"The Income-Tax Payer."

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Don't Miss Your Copy

Jerusalem Undergoes Transformation

New City Now Covering An Area Greater Than It Has Ever Known In Its Long History, Is Rapidly Developing Into A Centre Of Not Only Religious Shrines And Cults But Of The Whole Intellectual Heritage Of Humanity

To one returning to Jerusalem after a year's absence—a year of prolonged strife and unrest—one of the encouraging impressions is the improvement of the look of the town. The pace of new private building has been stayed because of the restriction of immigration, but there has been opportunity for public building, for completing several of the new shopping streets, and for some tidying of ragged ends. Jerusalem outside the walls has, since the British came, borne a dishevelled appearance, inevitably, because development has been so rapid, and a modern European city has been superimposed on straggling suburbs built with Turkish disorder. But during this last year something has been done to bring the appearance of the city more in accord with its destiny as a metropolis and at the same time to restore its historical character, writes Professor Norman Bentwich in "The Manchester Guardian."

THE SARACENIC WALLS

Outstanding is the restoration of the line of the Saracenic walls around the Damascus Gate. The Turks had allowed a row of mean shops to be erected so as to obstruct the view of the gateway, and by their side a horrid tin shanty had been allowed during the war to occupy the area which was immediately in front of the St. Paul's Hospice, the seat of the Government offices. Now the shops and the shanty and the obstructions of rubbish have been removed and the line of the wall and the moat is uninterrupted for half a mile. The hope is raised that another row of shops which conceals a larger stretch of the wall around the Jaffa Gate may be gradually removed and the full circuit be restored to view.

Another welcome amenity is the restoration of the Municipal Garden along the Jaffa Road. The strip of land (about 200 yards long) was given to the municipality half a century ago by the Marquis of Bute, who had built himself a house outside the Russian pilgrim compound. In the Turkish days there was an attempt at a garden, with a bandstand in its midst. Under the British occupation the area, small enough in all conscience, was reduced by the lopping off of a corner for the building of the new municipal offices and the laying out of a car park. What remained was for years turned to a stony waste. But during this last year the municipality has laid out the remains of its garden as a pleasant promenade with borders of grass and flowers and with neat wooden seats. It is the new water supply of the Government which has made possible the planting of a tiny green pleasance in the midst of the town. For the first time since the Roman days Jerusalem has an efficient water installation, which is pumped up from the Plain of Sharon forty miles away and nearly 3,000 feet below.

THE NEW POST OFFICE

Nearly opposite the Municipal Garden there rises upon what had been another stony waste a Government building which, whatever may be the political future of Jerusalem, will be a creditable heritage of the British Administration. It is the new General Post Office for the country, and is to take the place of a ramshackle converted hotel which had to do service for the last twenty years. It is placed on the field belonging to the Armenian Patriarchate which during the war was presented by a forced gift to the Turkish Government for a municipal park. The British Administration restored it to its owners, and it has been parcelled by them, become the principal business centre of the Holy City, and brought an immense revenue to the Armenian community. The Post Office building is worthy of comparison in its solid fitness with the other Government building which was finished last year, the Museum of Antiquities. It will house an automatic telephone exchange for the city of Jerusalem. Tel-Aviv had already obtained that boon, and Haifa will soon follow.

MENDELSOHN'S WORK

By the side of the post office another building has arisen which is to be the home of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, the principal Jewish banking institution in the country. It is designed by Erich Mendelsohn, the German architect, who is playing a prominent part in the public Jewish building of Jerusalem and has designed the new buildings of the Hebrew University that are rapidly crowning the ridge of Scopus. By a perverse ruling of the town-planning authority, which insisted on the application of a regulation that the height of a building shall be proportionate to the width of the road which it fronts, the bank will rise two storeys above the post office on one side and a storey below it on the other.

A definite improvement in the ways of the city is formed by a fresh approach, which emergency has made necessary, to the most sacred monument of the Jews, known as the Wailing Wall. The Jews have for generations approached their place of prayer by the steep lanes that lead from the Jaffa Gate or the Damascus Gate. Now both these ways are "unhealthy", for they lead through the Arab quarter and are full of dark passages in which an assassin may lurk. So a new way has been prescribed, which is uncovered and open, along the line of and within the old walls. A rough path of former days has been replaced by a concrete road which leads from the Zion Gate to the Dung Gate and thence to the Western Wall. Both those ancient portals, as well as the St. Stephen's Gate, at the end of the Via Dolorosa, have been closed to traffic; to-day there are only two ways in and out of the Holy City, by the Damascus and the Jaffa gates.

MOUNT SCOPUS.

Lastly, mention must be made of a towering and massive building which rises on the ridge of Scopus and makes the greatest change on the skyline. It consists of a hospital and nurses' home and medical school that will take the place of the principal Jewish hospital of the town and form part of the Hebrew University. The War Cemetery, with its surrounding plantation of firs, forms a pleasant green spot on that most austere and most historical of hills. The patch of green is extended by the botanical garden that the University is laying out on the steepest section of the ridge. Between the War Cemetery and the central buildings of the University come the gaunt piles of the medical centre, which, if they are not outwardly beautiful, have a functional quality. The German hospital, which was placed like the principal Jewish hospital in the older suburb of the Russian compound, is also to be moved to the ridge of the Mount of Olives. That ridge will soon show a succession of impressive public structures, beginning with the War Cemetery, continuing with the buildings of the Hebrew University and these new hospitals, and ending with the German hospice that dominated the city at the time of the British occupation. The fortress-like tower of the hospice has been shorn of some of its mass since the earthquake of 1927, because in its rebuilding the belfry has received a more modest coping.

The new city of Jerusalem, covering an area greater than it has ever known since the day of antiquity, may have less unity than the Holy City within the walls: it seems less remote from the world: it is spread far and wide over the hills: but it is rapidly acquiring a new plan and developing a new status as a centre not only of religious shrines and cults but of the whole intellectual heritage of humanity.

It happened at the zoo one fine bank holiday. From the almost solid mass of people on one side of the elephant-walk there darted a very small boy who paused, bun in hand, right in the track of the big elephant.

Just as the elephant extended his trunk to take the bun there came a harassed voice from the crowd: "Mind, Willie. . . Mind'e don't sting year."

New Science: Dendro-Chronology

Dendrochronology, is a new science by which drought years can be predicted by the study of tree rings.

(Greek: dendro (tree), khronos (time)).

Men of the Trees will discuss it at their first Summer School at Oxford next month with 50 foreign delegates.

The method was discovered by Andrew E. Douglas, Professor of Astronomy at the University of Arizona.

From 2,000-year-old beams belonging to prehistoric building sites he found that drought rings recurred in cycles. He built up a mammoth tree-ring history.

Another new science, three genetics, will be explained by Mr. Lloyd Austin, director of the Institute of Forest Genetics, Placerville, California

He will show how pine trees, which take 30 years to mature, have accomplished the growth in six by cross-pollinating.

WORK FOR 20,000

Mr. St. Barbe Baker, founder of the Men of the Trees, says: "We are steering straight to a world famine in timber, and the purpose of the school is to pool ideas for saving trees and water supply.

"It will take 100 years to restore our forest population to pre-war density."

Mr. Baker, who was consulted by President Roosevelt in regard to a forestry plan which now gives employment to 300,000 Americans, will lay before the conference a similar "Plan for Britain" by which 20,000 men could be given permanent employment.

POLITICIANS SHOULD BE PSYCHO-ANALYSED, SAYS VICAR

(From Our Correspondent)

Lecturing before the British Union of Practical Psychologists Conference, the Rev. G. Needham, vicar of St. Philip's Sheffield, who has his own private clinic, said that patients who had been given water, thinking that they had had morphia, went soundly to sleep.

A woman in a well-known hospital was on the operating table before it was learned that there was no chloroform. The anaesthetist put the mask on the woman's face to wait until the soporific arrived. She went off to sleep, and the operation was performed, the woman feeling no pain.

Many people had had teeth extracted painlessly after being given air, under the impression that they had received gas.

NURSEMAID RULE

Mr. Needham expressed the opinion that all politicians should be psycho-analysed to straighten out the repressions of their babyhood and enable them to conduct matters of State free from early influences.

After his lecture he said that while the Battle of Waterloo may have been won on the playing fields of Eton political manoeuvres and diplomatic crises may be the results of an intolerant nurse or a bullying prefect.

"Our attitude to life and our mental reactions date from the time when we were five years of age." Mr. Needham told the conference.

"Imagine a politician who had a bad time at school—was bullied. Maybe he reaches the Foreign Office and has to deal with an ambassador or diplomat from some foreign country.

"As soon as he meets the man he takes a dislike to him, goes back to his colleagues and says, 'Don't trust that man.'

"Bad relations follow between the two countries, and all because possibly the politician was actuated, quite unknown to himself, by motives which go back to his babyhood.

"Young people come to me with sex worries," Mr. Needham said. "I often find that their fear dates back to their earliest years.

"Perhaps they ventured an interest in sex and immediately were slapped by their mother. After that the whole thing became a matter of shame and repression to them. Psychologists can help to rid such repressions."

"'WARE CRANKS"

Mr. Needham warned the conference that practical psychology must eschew all forms of crankiness, and not fall out with the medical profession.

"Auto-suggestion can often move the pain of disease, but the actual disease remains, and it is a case for the surgeon's knife."

WITH THE ITALIANS

An Indian In The Land Of Palms And Pines, Of Olives And Vines—And Vesuvius And Mussolini

By Prof. N. R. MALKANI

On the boat I met an Englishman inclined to talk and while inquiring about my itinerary said: "In Europe there are many countries but only two that are interesting—Russia and Italy. Do you propose to visit both?" A few days later the boat touched at Naples and among many others we two also intended to leave the boat there. We had a complicated piece of business to do in the Purser's office before leaving the boat—get lira exchange, buy Hotel Coupons, book railway tickets and get back our passports. The office took its time and tried the patience of the Englishman. He muttered: "These d.....d. Italians are as lazy as ever. They take hell of a time in doing business, but I'll give them a hell of it if I do not get my passport in time...." Soon after a friend came and whispered in his ears, "This is not England. It is Italy. Look about yourself or you will have a bad time here.' So I alighted with the thought that Modern Italy is interesting, but not quite pleasant. My first impression grew on me during the fortnight I passed in Naples, Rome, Florence and Milan.

Naples' En-Fete

We touched Naples a day after a memorable event—the visit of Herr Hitler. Two days earlier we would not have been allowed to land—such was the anxiety for his safety. To-day we see the flotilla of submarines. cruisers and destroyers in the fine bay; we see the array of flags on all high ways; the buntings, the gateways, the banners and the illuminations at night. But, all this arouses our curiosity without satisfying it. How I wished I had arrived in Italy a week or ten days earlier to witness the grand receptions which have cost Italy some millions of lira it can ill spare; to observe the reactions of the man in the street to the German alliance; and to look at two men become godlings in their own countries. In our journey from Rome to Florence I chatted away with an Italian schoolmaster who pattered as he talked in English: "We do not like the Germans as they do not like us either. In the past they have fought us and we have not forgotten the Austrian rule or the last Great War or the recent Coup in Austria. But we are friends—NOW. Our interests can be served by supporting their interests. But we do not know what will happen TO-MORROW We like the French. We may have to fight Germany, but we will not fight the French. And after all the Duce knows what is best for us. The Fuehrer is his guest and he is ours too." And I saw that this was the general trend and thought and feeling.

Italian Manners

I had heard that the Italians are more practically courteous than the French and I had read that the people of Naples know "how to walk without rubbing." On the very first day I found that the Italians are more curious than courteous and that the merry Napolitans can follow you without rubbing. We were a party of eight Indians, three of them ladies. All the ladies and two of the gentlemen were dressed in Indian costumes. Men and women looked up to my Gandhi cap and then down to my pyjamas and lastly at my face. Generally a single look was enough if not satisfying. But men and women, young and old, were never satisfied at looking at our ladies and their saris. We sat down outside a cafe to take our tea and a crowd gazed at us across the road. We walked up to the Cathedral and the crowds formed for us a following up to the Cathedral. How I remember a fat old lady running out of her house, across the road, dragging another with her, both laughing while looking at us and our ladies. And now that I think of it I find there was a reason in what they did, though it lacked a rhyme. Since I have entered Europe I have feared to lose the sense of colour. The sky is grey; the dresses are all black; there are no birds; flowers can be seen in flower shops. We Indians are grey and solemn in our manners but our costumes are gay and natures blithe. In Europe nature is rarely grand, costumes are dull but the people are gay and some of them charming. These Neapolitans seem to live in the streets and sit outside the cafes the whole day long. They look, they laugh, and they talk.

Noisy Cairo

I think the best way to enter Europe is as I did. From Egypt to Italy to France to England. I may blunder after this, but so far I think I have chanced to be right. Cairo is a queer mixture of three Continents, having the odd qualities of all. They said Egypt was dirty. Perhaps, it is and I found flies in the mansion of Nokrashy Pasha in Heliopolis. But what harassed me most was the noise of Cairo. From the Harijan Colony in Delhi to the Hotel Morandi on Fuad Road; Cairo, was a migration from 'silence' to 'sound'. The trams rumbled, the buses rushed, the horns shouted and the whistles of policemen shrieked. Above all the talk of men—and in Arabic The Italians have no dust, no flies, no smells and almost no sounds. I say almost. The traffic is all on the right side, but controlled by signals, not by sounds. There are no howling horns or singing sirens of the Western City would become a raving madhouse. But, here in Italy people talk more softly than the Egyptians, almost as sweetly as the French and certainly as long as the Indians. And they talk with tongue and gesture. I do not know whether they have produced great actors like the French, but most Italians seem to be born actors.

They say that Benito Mussolini is a great actor. I believe he is as anybody else would if he saw his pictures in the shops My friend, Mr. Yusuf Meherally is trying to collect what he calls a "complete set" of Mussolini postcards. Perhaps, he has already a set of 52 to play with—containing Mussolini as orator, as general, as soldier, as fencer, as skater, as ski-er, as boxer, as bluffer, as playing the horse with his child, as posing the Napoleon with his self, as the friend of Hitler and the leader of his people....And each pose—for they are wonderful poses—is talking and telling even to a confirmed Socialist. One could fill a gallery of Mussolini's portraits, busts and badges and collection would be excellent. Gandhiji is an artist, for he is master of melody and harmony in action. But, he never acts; he never will pose; he almost hides his big jaw and uses his authoritarian hands but sparingly; he only looks. He is one of the greatest, if not the greatest propagandist of our times, but a collection of his portraits, busts if any and badges if discovered is likely to be a most miserable collection of the most distinguished personality of the world. While Signor Mussolini is always on the stage, playing the drama, where he is the drama in which all the Italians are willing actors.

And now we enter Italy—the land of palms and pines, of olives and vines. The Italian boat has already trained us in eating heaps of macaroni, those soft, supple and slippery white things which you eat by twisting the fork and shovelling into the mouth. The vines we had heard of yield wines that now we can see and even drink. The Italians do not eat meat, but I believe they never will understand why we never drink water, I mean wine. More so, as in most wine lands intoxication is not very common. I once met an Italian who said he had heard of Gandhi "for he does not eat' and another who asked whether Gandhi was "the man who drinks goat's milk" and the gestures he made! If Gandhiji drank the well-known Frascati wine, ate the famous macaroni of Naples and then hated the English twice as much as the Italians, he might almost be the second best of Mussolini in Italy.

The Entrancing Bay

And Naples prepares us for our entry to Rome. The bay is a beautiful sheen of azure with the City perched around it. "See Naples and die"! And that is why the patricians of ancient Rome built the villas near the bay and retired and died in the sunny quiet south. Naples is gay, lazy, with memorials of art, luxury and wealth. It is the region of beautiful prospects and the view from the garden of the monastery at Camaldoli is, perhaps, the finest view in Italy. It is here that we see the ruins of Pompeii and the active Crator of Vesuvius. Both the sights are unforgettable. There are few parts of Italy that do not bear the traces of earthquakes in the past. We see the white patch of vapour on top of Vesuvius from afar and wait for a thrill when we shall look at the Crater from its side. And so we ascend the top. Here is a petrified and black roll of lava that flowed only six months back. It told us how the Himalayas were moulded in the past—a glorious sight that only gods could see without being singed. And now we are at the top, a few furlongs from the gaping, blowing and then belching Crater. I stood on the ground stricken by fear and awe. Every two minutes clouds of smoke and sheets of flame flew over the Crater pierced by explosions loud and awful. In places the lava was near us or under our feet—hot, red, viscous matter the symbol of the destruction of the world by fire. And this reminded me of Modern Italy and its leader truly "Vesuvian" in his temper. To-day he is smoke, tomorrow he is sound and the day after he may become the red hot lava of destruction by the sword. Someone has called him a Compact guerilla. He may as well be called a Vesuvius playing with fire. And now we proceed to Rome where he is in action.

Prof. B. C. Guha, D.Sc., of the Calcutta University, a well-known scientist, who will represent India at the forthcoming Annual Conference of the British Association to be held by the second week of August next. This is the first time an Indian has been invited to that Conference.

Mr. K. C. Naik, Superintendent of the Fruit Research Station, Kodur (Cuddapah Dist.) has been deputed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to attend the ensuing International Horticultural Conference to be held in Berlin by the first week of July next.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

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A Page For Women

My dear Kamla,

I have a great problem to consider. For I can't sleep until I think it out.

What does one do when one is entertaining a mixed company—I mean a company in which not only people of all classes are included, but people of all castes and different social customs. I could have wept in sympathy with the hostess last week, when I was attending a function in which ladies had met together in large numbers to discuss some vital problems and my friend had kindly consented to entertain them to tea before the business began.

She was an ideal hostess from the point of view of hospitality, though to my professional and over-critical eye it seemed she lacked discretion—for who can expect to devour such quantities of food and still expect to keep well enough for the daily duties the next day! However, that difficulty did not arise, thanks to our idea of good-breeding.

After my friend had poured out the tea interspersed with genial conversation, she looked rather startled to see the bearer returning with the plates quite as full as when he started taking them around. She got up and took upon herself to coax the guests at least to taste some of the lovely things she had provided. Would you believe it—some shy heads got behind the corners of their sarees which they lifted up to hide their blushes, others rubbed their eyes with the back of their hands and looked anywhere else in the room except at the hostess. Some who could muster up enough courage shyly said that they were not hungry. Yes, they actually did say that in a manner which must have made Mrs. F—feel she was actually insulting them by offering them food as charity! Some bright beauties screwed up their mouths and said they did not relish these particular things.

FALSE STANDARDS.

A few of us whose standard of politeness was quite different were determined to feed like the Spanish refugees to make up to our hostess for these unmeant slights. But, alas! we were only a few and in spite of our best efforts, there was a terrible wastage, and the spirits of our hostess were completely damped behind her brave smiles.

One can't help feeling annoyed at this sort of thing, but can they be blamed? They were only feigning that absence of appetite which they believed is expected of all the most elite in high society! Didn't these false standards exist even in the West at one time? Not, perhaps, quite to refuse everything, but the daintier one's appetite the higher was supposed to be one's standing. Here the unwritten law of social custom demanded that "Thou shalt not eat till thou hast been absolutely forced into it or thou losest thy caste." But mine hostess's standards would not permit her to worry her guests to that extent.

At last this most painful tea was over and we moved into another room, to start the business of the day.

What a difference there was! The atmosphere of diffidence and mutual mistrust seemed to vanish straightaway and bright confident faces locked up at the chairwoman. There was quite an amount of intelligent discussion and the patronising attitude which a few others and I had unconsciously taken up, had to be dropped and we felt level once more.

Now can you explain? What do you think ought to be done to see that perfectly healthy self-respecting individuals don't get so over-powered by their inferiority complexes as to make themselves look almost inane? Surely, though there may not be a code of hard and fast Indian manners or a book of etiquette may not exist amongst us Indians common sense ought to guide an educated person aright in these matters.

It may have been the proper thing to do when in the old times Indian hospitality demanded that every visitor be treated to most sumptuous victuals, the guest simplified the matter by refusing most politely. But, now the custom has outgrown the need and its time some one sees to it, that the children from their cradle onwards are taught that the best compliment you can give your host is to enjoy everything he plans for you thoroughly. But, while mothers teach the future generation this, I will have to face a good many of these occasions where it is my turn to play the hostess.

My friends' experience has at least taught me that half the quantity of what she had put forth ought to suffice. Suppose by some divine prompting the ladies change their minds the next time, and actually give their appetites a chance!

Well, offer me a few suggestions if you can.

Till next time.

Yours.

ANTIQUATED POLITENESS

ARE YOU A GOOD NURSE?

There isn't a woman who at some time or another is not called upon to nurse some one. Yet very few receive the necessary training for making themselves efficient attendants to a sick relative.

There are some inexperienced or weak types, who think indulging every whim of the patient is kindness and spare themselves no pains to do this. Good luck alone saves the patient, when it does, from the consequences in such cases.

The other extreme to this, is the type that no one can bear in a sick room—Firm, rigid and relentless A hard narrow mouth, and a straight back that never curves but only seems to bend on hinges!

The person who would make rather an irritating type of a nurse is the fussy bustling kind. She gives no peace to the patient and overwhelms him with all the unnecessary attentions. This sort of thing exhausts the patient nervously. When the patient has no work for her, she busies herself with other duties furiously in the room making as much bustle about it as she can. One can almost imagine the sideway glances of the poor victim longing to be left alone.

The complaining variety that makes the patient feel how very wrong it is, indeed, for him to be ill, and what a nuisance he is making of himself, is the type who would suit a hypochondriac, but for all genuine cases she is a failure

Any one who has been through an illness once can decide what qualities one prizes most in a bedside attendant. In person she should be neat and carry about with her an air of well-being. This has its psychological effect on the patient. She should be consistently cherful and kind and expect no thanks for her pains. For, those who are ill are hardly in possession of all their wits and self-control.

She should carry out all doctor's instructions even at the cost of displeasing the patient, but should do it as tactfully as she could

FRESH AIR FOR CHILDREN.

Two and a half hours airing at the sea is an indispensable necessity for any child living in a large city like this one.

It should be made into as regular a habit as the mid-day meal. The mother can give up without a pang any other obligation to society in order to fulfil this duty.

In this city, where most of the schools are situated in congested localities the children don't get a chance of breathing pure air even in their school play grounds—and very few schools boast of even these.

It is far more profitable to the child than dragging it out on a visit, while the mother does the gossiping the child probably plays about in dirty streets or with servants in back yards.

Where there are no servants, the parents must divide this duty between themselves till the children are of a school-leaving age.

If the nearest sea-shore is very far, a public park or play ground is only the next best thing.

Parents will feel amply repaid when they see their children looking well, strong and healthy and will save good amounts on doctor's bills.

SOME IDEAS FOR COOKING POTATOES.

POTATO SOUP.—Pare and slice 3 medium size potatoes—Boil them with a tablespoonful of chopped onion and a stalk of celery chopped fine, in sufficient water to cover all these. If celery is not handy 1/2 teaspoonful of salt can be used instead.

Melt 2 table spoons of butter in a saucepan over the fire, add a spoonful of flour, stir well and cook for a minute; then gradually add a quart of milk stirring constantly until thickened—simmer for ten minutes.

As soon as potatoes are cooked and the water absorbed, rub into a paste through a collander and add it to the hot thickened milk. Season with salt 4 pepper and serve hot.

SCALLOP POTATOES.—Slice thinly the necessary quantity of potatoes. Put a layer of these slices in an oiled baking dish. Sprinkle salt and a little flour over it. Now add a layer of sliced onions and spread a little butter over that. Repeat the process until the pan in 3/4 full. Pour over the potatoes enough milk to cover them. Bake in an oven till the potatoes are dove and the mixture set.

BRITAIN'S FIRST WOMAN M. P.

Body To Be Exhumed After 90 Years To Determine Sex

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Ninety years after burial a body may be exhumed from its grave near Portobello-road, Edinburgh, to see if it is that of Britain's first woman M.P.

Many antiquarians believe that William Henry Miller, of Craigentinny House, Edinburgh, was really a woman. (London, June 4).

To solve the doubt a number of historians are suggesting that, now Miller's house has been restored and given rent free by Edinburgh Corporation to an antiquarian society, the remains should be exhumed.

QUEER LAST WISH

At present they lie in a grave 50 ft. deep, covered by a massive mausoleum.

This was done by Miller's own order, made shortly before his death.

He also directed that no one outside his confidence should be permitted to view his body.

Mr. R. Kerr, curator of the Royal Scottish Museum, told the "Sunday Dispatch" that the question of Miller's sex had never been satisfactorily answered.

As an M.P. Miller represented Newcastle under Lyme for three sessions. He was a strong Tory.

His friends noticed that, in an age of beards, his face was hairless and his voice was weak.

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Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

Hockey And Football-Gods Groping In The Dark

(By J. C. MAITRA)

At a Special General Meeting of the Bengal Hockey Association held recently at Calcutta Mr. R. B. Lagden, President of that body, gave vent to his feelings thus: "Certain irregularities have been brought to my notice and I am determined with the help of my Council to put a stop to any practices which threatened to spoil the name of hockey.

Towards the conclusion of the last League Season certain matches had been brought and sold, clubs benefiting either by saving themselves from relegation or gaining championship honours. Sometimes this had been done with the assistance of Umpires".

Continuing, Mr. Legden said that this was not the first year such things had happened, as last year there were many results which were not above suspicion. If this evil could not be checked, the Bengal Hockey Association would seriously consider not running a League competition at all but only a series of friendly matches.

MATCHES "BOUGHT" AND "SOLD."

This is indeed a deplorable state of affairs. To think that matches are being "bought" and "sold" in the manner of the Stock Exchange and referees and umpires acting as brokers for the contending parties! Nothing could be more reprehensible in the field of sport than this. Just imagine two teams fighting keenly for the League Championship honours. They may be running neck to neck or one may have a slight advantage over the other. A win or a draw may spoil the chance of the one or the other. It is very much in the hands of the referee or the umpire to award the match to the team which greases his palms properly. The other alternative is to get the team standing third or fourth in the table, to give away their match or points when they may well gain them at the expense of the aspiring champions.

PUNTERS IN THE FIELD ALSO?

Similarly these methods might be resorted to, to save a team from relegation to the lower division. The teams struggling against relegation may persuade a third team, which is in a safe position, to lose their match to one of them for a "consideration." The supervising official, of course, blinks at it if necessary. And one of the rival teams get the better of its opponents in this unfair manner.

It is also rumoured that there is a third party which controls the games at Calcutta and they are the punting fraternity. I am told that some of the favourite teams are heavily "backed" by them at times. To avoid losses they pay a part of their profits to the players, especially those who hold key positions, of the winning or losing teams as the case may be, so that they may either go all out or not at all like the Jockeys in horse racing.

SHAMATEURISM ON THE STAGE

Have our sports and sportsmen gone so low as this, one may pertinently ask. This is unthinkable in amateur sport. For in this field everybody is supposed to play for the love of the game, But the fact is that sport is now degenerating into shamateurism. If there is open professionalism nobody would dare do such a thing, as on the form of their play and their achievements depend their bread and butter. The shamateurs on the other hand try to make the best out of it without losing their amateur status. It is a well-known fact that shamateurism is rampant in Calcutta in a large scale both in hockey and football. The authorities are aware of it too. But they are either powerless or spineless to put a stop to it. In that case shamateurism is bound to prosper and flourish. No half hearted action will put a stop to the malpractices which Lagden complains of.

AMATEURS AND BOSSES

It has been stated repeatedly in these columns as in many authoritative quarters that professionalism—honest and unadulterated professionalism—is not an evil or an undesirable thing by itself. It helps to raise the standard of play to unlimited heights. At the same time amateurism is the life and soul of sport. But to be really so it must be pure and clean. There cannot be a mixture of the two as far as the financial considerations are concerned. Either you play for a living or for the love of the game. I do not say that those who play for their living, do not love the game. They do. But primarily they do it for a living. Whereas an amateur revels in it only for the love of sport. But you cannot pose an amateur and be a professional in disguise. Thereby you come in the way of the honest professional, who is struggling for a living; and at the same time wear a superiority complex which you do not deserve or have not a right to.

DISTINCTION MUST GO.

The only solution of this tangle is to allow both amateurism and professionalism to grow side by side. There is nothing wrong in it. Nor is there any sound reason why professionals and amateurs should not play together. They do in cricket and golf and they are not certainly worse off for it. On the other hand they are richer for the admixture of professionals and amateurs on the same field. Therefore, if we wish to keep our sporting world pure and clean, we must do away with this silly distinction and encourage professionalism as much as we do amateurism. It is a pity that the International Lawn Tennis Federation turned down India's proposal for "mixed" tournaments—mixed in the sense of amateurs and professionals together—at its last Annual General Meeting. However tennis is still a game of the so-called high-brows and it will take some time before it comes down to the level of the plebians. But hockey and football stand on a different footing. They are the games of the masses. Consequently there should not be much difficulty in removing the barriers which now divide the players into water-tight compartments.

A. I. F. F.'S FIAT.

With a view to tighten their grip over the players the All-India Football Federation passed the following rules recently:—

(1) Every player shall be registered annually with the member of the A.I.F.F. within whose jurisdiction he habitually resides, in accordance with the rule of registration laid down by the member concerned. No one who is not thus registered shall be eligible to play in any tournament recognised by any member of the Federation.

(2) No player shall be registered with or eligible to play for two clubs during the same year. This shall not apply to students taking part in inter-college or inter-university tournaments, or to service players taking part in inter-departmental tournaments.

(3) No player registered under Section (1) shall be eligible to play in any tournament within the jurisdiction of another member unless he is playing for the club for which he is registered.

(4) No member shall be registered with two members of the Federation at one and the same time.

HEAVY PENALTIES.

(5) During the month of March only players may be transferred from one member to another. Such transfers must have the consent of both members and be effected on the form in Appendix "A." a copy of the form being sent to the All-India Football Federation for record. In the case of a genuine and permanent change of residence, transfers may be allowed, at the discretion of the A.I.F.F Council alone, on a full statement of the circumstances being sent to them.

(6) Breach of any of the above rules shall be reported to the A.I.F.F by the member with whom the player concerned is registered, and shall be punished with suspension up to a maximum of two years, of the player concerned, and of one, of all the clubs for which he has been playing, at the discretion of the Council of the Federation.

FACE THE REALITIES.

All I can say about this piece of legislation is that our legislators have passed it without the least idea about the realities of the situation in the country. They seem to have thought that Indian football has come to the stage of the conditions in England. Consequently they have bodily lifted the rules of that country. Do they realise that football is very little developed in most parts of the country? The number of players is small everywhere, with the exception of Bengal. And the clubs entertaining them are proverbially poor. Very few of them can afford to enter in more than one or two competitions, let alone the question of going out of their province to play. What are the players to do in such circumstances? Are they to play in one or two tournaments as their clubs can afford and sit quiet for the rest of the season or would the A.I.F.F. or the provincial Associations provide them with further games at their own cost?

DANGER TO I.F.L.

As far as Bombay is concerned I see a greater danger ahead as far as Indian footballers, Indian clubs and the Indian Football League are concerned. If the rule referred to above is strictly followed there will not be enough players and clubs to make up sufficient number of teams for all the tournaments that are being conducted by the W.I.F.A. and the I.F.L. The former with a view to overshadow—and perhaps to crush the I.F.L.—have started more tournaments than necessary, especially in the Northern part of the island. It is now feared that it is their next move to close down the I.F.L. because, it is well-known that most players play under both the Associations at the same time for different clubs. If they are now brought within the net of the W.I.F.A., they will not be able to play in the I.F.L. tournaments. When I was in the Council of the W.I.F.A. I had fought tooth and nail against the imposition of this rigorous rule. I have no doubt the conditions which prevail in Bombay, obtain in other parts of India as well. Consequently this rule must go, for the time being, at any rate.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

When Indian football is sufficiently developed in all parts of the country as is now in Bengal, this rule may be requisitioned and enforced. Still I would maintain that this would not stop commercialisation of footballers in any appreciable degree. Agitation must be carried on therefore to remove the distinction between amateurs and professionals, thereby killing shamateurism. I know that this can only be done by the International Football Federation. But how will they do it if we do not agitate for it?

The wife of an almost bankrupt business man said at breakfast: "Will you post this letter for me, dear? It's to the jeweller, counter-manding my order for that £1,000 necklace. You'll be sure to remember?"

The eyes of the harassed business man lit up with joy. He seized a skipping rope that lay with some dolls and toys in the corner and, going to his wife, said: "Here, tie my right hand to my left foot so that I won't forget!"

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Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Engineering Graduates (Civil) with first class College and University career and with varied practical experience of execution of large works and of running P. W. D. charges. Apply with copies of testimonials stating pay expected, to the Chief Engineer, Baroda State, Baroda, before the end of July 1938.

M. T. ADALJA,
Chief Engineer Baroda State.
(8841)

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the sale of the following Mills and Factories of the Punjab Cotton Press Company Limited (In Liquidation). The last date for submission of tenders is stated against each property separately. The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money (Rs. 1,000/- in case of cotton Factory and Rs. 2,000/- for Flour Mills), without which no tender would be considered. For further enquiries apply to the Official Liquidator, 11-A, Abbot Road, Lahore.

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2. Peoples Flour Mills, Ferozepore City. 1-7-1938.

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303. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted New or Secondhand in good serviceable condition one or two 500 KVA, 6000-6600|400|230 V house transformer complete with board, H. T. & L. T. switchgears. Please write giving full technical details, name of maker, year of manufacture, time the same has been in service time since same has been lying idle stating price, place of inspection, etc., to Box No. 10450, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Raw wool for sale, samples free on application. Apply R. Bose, P. O. Kanke Ranchi. Rs. 2|- by M.O. (10454)

Abyssinian Letter

ITALIAN ARMY DESERTERS JOIN ETHIOPIAN RANKS

Only Urban Areas Have So Far Been Occupied By The Foreigners

(From Our Correspondent)

DJIBOUTI, June 10.

I am trying to give you to-day an authentic account of the present situation in Ethiopia which I have received from official Ethiopian sources and which has also been corroborated by eye witness.

North and north-western Ethopia. There were revolts of Dedjaz Hailou Kabbada the well-known Tigre General in Temlien and Sokota and brave Dedjaz Mash Gabre Hot further north East, in Bagamder and Lasta Provinces. There has been continued fighting going on, in which nearly all the Italian garrisons were destroyed and all the provisions and arms captured.

Flying and motorised columns of the Italian army tried to recapture these posts, but failed notwithstanding continued air activity in which bombs and poison gas were used. They have never succeeded and in many cases positions occupied by them one day proved to be their graves the next.

DESERTION IN ITALIAN ARMY.

Three Italian Eritrean battalions also deserted and joined hands with their brethren. Even many white Italian soldiers and officers who deserted are in the Ethiopian ranks.

There are many engagements between the Italians and Ethiopians even near the Eritrean border. And the Italians are only in control of big garrison towns all the other portions of the country being controlled by the Ethiopians.

The only two Italian garrisons of Debra Tebor and Gondar in Begemeder Province are being supported by air and the rest of the Province is in Ethiopian possession.

Gojjam killed 18 Italian officers and all the Italian soldiers there. The Italians are sending 20 to 30 aeroplanes every day to bomb this Province as reprisals. But the Ethiopians are now used to this bomb and know how to protect themselves. The whole Gojjam Province is now free.

Ethiopians are also masters of the situation in Wallega Province and more particularly of Chellege, Gaido, Gouder and Ambo which are in the neighbourhood of Addis Ababa. The two Italian garrisons in gold and platinum regions cannot control the vast Wallega region.

In the Province of Shoa brave Generals have been fighting incessantly. They have many times attacked the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Rail road and inflicted severe losses on the Italians.

In the month of March 5,000 Italian troops were sent to guard the caravan route between Dessie and Addis Ababa but this column was surrounded and only a few escaped with their lives. This road is continually being attacked and passing caravans so harassed that they now refuse to use this road.

In every section Ethiopians are fast gaining ground. Latest reports from eye witness speak of the Ethiopians concentrated in a powerful natural fortress near Olan-Ola. The Ethiopians have food stores sufficient for 5 to 6 years. The entrance is situated between steep hills where only a couple of men can pass at a time. From the top it is sheltered by big hills and safe from air attack from the other side. There is a big lake full of crocodiles and if any one dares approach he is at once shot dead. They always come out from this and send big forces every where. Now they are fighting in several places nearby.

ITALIANS HOLD ONLY TOWNS

In the South and South West, this is a vast area of about one hundred thousand square kilometers but the Italians are only in garrison in a few towns in Mega, Yirga Alem, Jirim Goba and Ginir Dedjaz, Bayma Mirid who had surrdered himself has risen in revolt and people of all tribes and castes have been joining him. There are many other tribal reports of risings from Arousi, Bali, Sidamo and Walamo regions.

Big raiding parties are also reported in many parts of Harrar Province specially near Asbi Taffari, Hirna, Deder and Gara Mullata. The rainy season has started and as soon as the muds make it difficult for the Italians to use their lorries and aeroplanes the Ethiopians will start their attacks in big forces and try to take the capital.

One Death Sentence Commuted And Another Confirmed

JERUSALEM, June 24.

The Commander of the British Forces has commuted the death sentence passed on one Jew and confirmed the death sentence on the other.—Reuter.

(A Haifa message dated June 3 said:—

Two Jewish youths have been sentenced to death by the military court. They were arrested last April in connection with the firing of shots at an Arab bus in North Palestine. They were found carrying revolvers, ammunition and bombs.

Another Jewish youth was also tried but found mentally deficient and was ordered to be detained at His Majesty's pleasure.)

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BENGALI MUSIC

SANTINIKETAN, June 24.

The Government of Bengal have offered to award through Viswa-Bharati six scholarships of Rs. 20 each to students taking advanced training in Bengali music at Sangit Bhavan of Viswa-Bharati.

Of these scholarships, one will be reserved for Muslims, one for Scheduled Castes, and one for girls, and the remaining three will be open to competition by all.—United Press.

CLERK CONVICTED FOR CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION

RAJSAHI, June 24.

Amulya Bardhan, a clerk of the Boalia Local Board, has been convicted and sentenced to one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 700 in default four months' imprisonment for criminal misappropriation of local Board funds.—United Press.

The death occurred of Mr. A. H. Jackman, a prominent businessman of Ooty, on Friday at St. Bartholomew's Hospital after a brief illness. Mr. Jackman was a European, 66 years old.

England All Out For 494

Australians' 299 For 5 Wkts. At Close

Bradman And McCabe Dismissed Cheaply: Brown's Brilliant Innings (140 Not Out)

England (1st Innings) 494
Australia (1st Innings)..... *for 5 wickets 299*

Resuming their first innings against Australia in the Second Test Match at Lord's, England were all out for 494. HAMMOND, THE ENGLISH CAPTAIN, WAS OUT WHEN HE HAD SCORED 240. THIS IS THE HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE AN ENGLISHMAN HAS EVER MADE IN TEST CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

HAMMOND'S BEST EFFORT?

IT IS UNANIMOUSLY AGREED THAT HAMMOND'S IS A GRAND INNINGS. SOME AUSTRALIANS DECLARE THAT IT IS HIS BEST EFFORT EVER MADE.

At the close of play, Australians had made 299 runs for the loss of 5 wickets; THE CHIEF CONTRIBUTION BEING THAT OF BROWN, WHO REMAINED UNBEATEN WITH A BRILLIANT SCORE OF 140.

BRADMAN'S CHEAP DISMISSAL.

England did well to break the opening stand which threatened to put up a big score and did still better to dispose off Bradman, when obviously he was looking full of runs. Bradman came down late on the ball which he chopped into the stumps. He appeared not to know what had happened, but the crowd did and the roar that greeted Bradman's dismissal must have been heard miles away. Brown and McCabe did not seem to be worried by the state of the game. McCabe scored freely until he was caught in the gully. Brown was imperturbable.

WILL CHIPPERFIELD PLAY?

AMONG THE CURIOSITIES OF THE MATCH, THERE IS NO NUMBER 13 IN ENGLAND'S SCORE-CARD. There are expressions of sympathy for Australia for the loss of Chipperfield about whom a decision will be made to-morrow regarding his further participation in the game. His finger is split down to the first joint. The result of X-Ray examination will be known to-morrow, and if his finger progresses satisfactorily, Chipperfield may play on Monday.

There was an attendance of 30,000 half an hour before the game started and the gates were closed at 10-45. The wicket was easy, when Hammond and Ames resumed the English innings. There was a brisk start Hammond showing the same form as yesterday, despite a crack on his elbow from McCormick. Hammond twice successively drove McCabe to the boundary, thereby establishing a new record partnership against Australia beating the previous record of 170 runs by Sutcliffe and Wyatt.

HAMMOND OUT

Hammond was out for 240 at 457 He was beaten by a pace of one of McCormick's fastest deliveries, which levelled the middle stump. The partnership between Hammond and Ames lasted for 145 minutes. Hammond was batting altogether for 6 hours and hit 32 fours. He did not give any actual chance and his is the highest individual score made in a Test match in England bv an English batsman.

Verity joined Ames but O'Reilly caused a minor collapse capturing 2 wickets quickly. He beat Verity with an in-swinger getting the Yorkshire batsman out for 55 (472|7).

Wellard, who came in next, mishit the first ball he received to the long leg boundary. He skied the next one to mid-on where McCormick made no mistake (476|8)

Wright joined Ames. Capturing the next 2 wickets Fleetwood-Smith rounded off the innings. First he had Ames caught at short slip by McCormick (483|9), and then bowled Wright for 6 (494|10

Beautiful stroking was a feature of Ames innings which lasted for 185 minutes. He hit 10 fours Bradman then dropped Farnes at mid-off after three attempts but Fleetwood-Smith covered up the mistake by bowling Wright round his leg. McCormick sent down 9 no balls.

When Hammond led his team out, it was noticed that his elbow,—on which he had received a hard crack from McCormick, was heavily strapped. Doctor had examined it during the interval and found it badly bruised.

AUSTRALIAN INNINGS

Brown and Fingleton who opened the Ausrtalian innings batted cautiously until the lunch interval when they were not out with 15 and 10 respectively out of a total of 26.

On resumption Farnes and Wright were the opening bowlers. Wright maintained an excellent length with a difficult spin. Nevertheless the batsmen kept up a brisk rate, 50 being reached in 39 minutes. Runs were scored mainly on leg side. The crowd was preparing itself for a big stand when Wright got his first wicket, Hammond taking a good catch at slip (69|1|31).

BRADMAN IN AND OUT

Bradman joined Brown. Hammond brought on Farnes for Bradman but the latter hit him mostly to leg for 10 in his first over, bringing the first 100 on the board in 80 minutes. There was a great shout when Bradman in playing a well pitched up ball from Verity, played on to his wicket (101|2|18). Joined by McCabe, Brown reached his 50 in 95 minutes. McCabe hit a couple of boundaries with an easy grace. Then he hit Wellard for a grand six over the leg boundary.

(Continued on Page 23).

Hindu Muslim Unity & Bengal Situation Loom Large

BOSE & AZAD'S LONG DISCUSSIONS WITH GANDHIJI

WARDHAGANJ, June 25.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, who had arrived here, along with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, from Calcutta, for discussing the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity and the situation in Bengal, is leaving to-morrow, (Sunday), morning, for Calcutta, after having had long discussions with Gandhiji, in this connection.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is waiting for a telegram from Lucknow, before deciding to proceed to Calcutta. If his presence in Lucknow, at this moment, is considered necessary, he would go direct to the capital of the United Provinces before leaving for Calcutta.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, will be leaving for Nagpur, by to-morrow, (Sunday), morning's mail, for attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nagpur P.C.C.—United Press.

Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkatraman, Sugar-cane Expert to the Government of India, has been invited to attend the annual session of the British Association to be held in Cambridge in August next.

"NATIONAL CULTURE DEPENDS ON WARDHA SCHEME"

Bose Explains Its Implications

WARDHAGANJ, June 25.

The Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi, at Shegaon and discussed with him the Hindu-Muslim Unity question and the Bengal situation.

Later, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Maulana Azad and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj paid a visit to the Vidya Mandir, and inspected the work of teaching. In this institution, the Wardha Experiment (Mahatma Gandhi's Educational Scheme), is being tried.

Addressing the members of the Mandir, President Bose said:—

"Yours is greater responsibility as pioneers of a great revolutionary educational experiment."

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad observed:

"National culture is depending on the (Wardha) Educational Scheme. Try this Experiment in a proper spirit for achieving success."

Thereafter, they proceeded to the Wardha Scheme Training Centre, where its Secretary, Mr. Arya Nayakam, received them.

Rastrapathi Bose explained the implications of the Scheme, and answered the queries of the delegates from the different provinces of India, who have come over here for receiving training.—United Press.

SCHMELING-LOUIS FIGHT

What Slow Motion Film Shows

NEW YORK, June 24.

A slow-motion film shows very clearly that Schmeling was already on the way to a knock-out before Louis landed his decisive rights to the kidney. Louis had the German groggy with 21 blows to the head and body before the kidney blows.

The concensus of opinion of experts watching the film is that Schmeling probably has suffered from a spinal injury in falling clumsily the first time.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER RESIGNS

King Asks Him To Form Govt. Again

CAIRO, June 24.

Premier Mohamed Mahmud Pasha resigned as a preliminary forming of a new Government.

The King thereupon requested him to form a national Government.—Reuter.

WAGE CUT REDUCES PURCHASING POWER

Roosevelt Defends New Deal Programme

WASHINGTON, June 25.

President Roosevelt in a fireside chat with the nation made an uncompromising defence of every aspect of the new Deal Programme.

He admitted that Government as well as business and labour had made mistakes which resulted in the present depression and called for a greater co-operation in the future. He said that there should be a united stand by capital and labour and resist wage cuts which would further reduce purchasing power.

He declared that the international situation was "definitely disturbing" necessitating extensive rearmament.—Reuter.

MR. A. S. DeMELLO WEDS

LONDON: June 25.

Mr. A. S. De Mello was married to-day to Rita Mody at Brompton Oratory.—Reuter.

CHINESE CAPTURE 8 TOWNS

3,000 Foreigners To Evacuate Hankow On June 28

HANKOW, June 24.

Nearly 3,000 foreigners are evacuating Hankow by special trains to Hongkong on June 28.

Taking advantage of the transfer of most of the Japanese troops to Yangtse Valley, Chinese guerilla forces have increased their activity in north China and Shanghai area.

The Chinese claim to have captured eight important towns in central and south-western Shantung, which was the scene of bitter battles earlier in the year, and relate how a force of 400 Chinese troops after sharp hand to hand fighting captured Linfeng Railway Station and blew up over 50 coaches and several locomotives before retiring in good order.

The Japanese estimate that Guerilla forces in north China alone are 350,000 of which a quarter million belong to the ex-Communists now known as the eighth route army.—Reuter.

33 JAP. 'PLANES BOMB RLY.

Extensive Damage: Service Suspended

CANTON, June 25.

Extensive damage to the southern sections of the Canton Hankow Railway was caused in a raid by an armada of 33 Japanese 'planes. Railway stations and tracks have been blown up.

A goods train containing war supplies and aviation spirit was directly hit and several coaches have been destroyed. Railway service has been suspended.—Reu-

CHINESE BOMBERS ATTACK JAPANESE GUN-BOATS

HANKOW, June 25.

A squadron of Chinese bombers attacked two Japanese gunboats on the Yangtse above Anking in the afternoon, state the Chinese aviation headquarters. The bombers were engaged by 12 Japanese pursuing 'planes, but all of them returned safely to their base with the wings and tanks riddled with machine-gun bullets.

JAPANESE TRANSPORTS ABLAZE

Chinese also claim that as a result of a series of raids that the Chinese bombers made during the day along a 100-mile stretch on the Yangtse, two Japanese transports caught fire above Nanking and five Japanese planes were destroyed at Wuhu aerodrome.

Chinese infantry further launched a general attack on Japanese troops estimated at about 6,000 which landed yesterday on the south bank of the Yangtse at Hsuangkou above Nanking. After four hours' heavy fighting the Chinese occupied this objective together with Hsiangshan forcing the Japanese to retire westwards after suffering 3,000 casualties.—Reuter.

Extra-Territoriality In China

SHANGHAI: June 25.

Amplifying yesterday's statement the spokesman to-day emphasised non-recognition of extra-territoriality right in China would be applied only if foreigners interfered with armed forces or the progress of the campaign inside the Japanese occupied areas.—Reuter.

Bombing Of Open Towns In Spain

Spanish Ambassador On Need Of Sending International Commission For Report

LONDON: June 25.

It is understood that the Spanish Ambassador in an interview with Lord Halifax stressed the urgency of sending to Spain the proposed International Commission to report on the bombing of open towns, as also the need for international action to prevent such bombing.

If the Republican Government decides to take reprisals, it is thought unlikely that it will bomb centres in the Spanish mainland inhabited by Spanish nationals, as it is contrary to the Republic's stated policy. The possible bombing centres may be Balearic Isles on which foreign aircrafts is believed to be based.—Reuter.

THREAT OF REPRISALS

Britain And France's Counsels Of Patience

Paris.—The Spanish Republican Government informed the British and French Governments that if the Nationalists continued to bombard open towns the Republicans might be forced to carry out reprisals not only against Nationalist towns, but also against cities of foreign countries which they regard as at least partially responsible for bombardments.

"COUNSELS OF PATIENCE."

The French Government immediately gave the Barcelona Government emphatic counsels of patience, and it is believed similar representations were made by the British Government. It is pointed out here that such reprisals might lead to large-scale counter-reprisals which could only further add to the difficulties of Barcelona Government as well having dangerous repercussions to the international situation.—Reuter.

ITALY'S THREAT TO BARCELONA GOVT.

Air Reprisals On Italian Cities Would Not Be Tolerated

ROME, June 25.

Italy will reply not with notes of protest, but with guns, if Barcelona Government carries out air reprisals on Italian cities for air bombings in Spain, declares Sjt. Gayada in "Giornale d'Italia," voicing reaction in political circles to the Republican Government's warning.

The "Tribuna" says: "Threats of the so-called Government of Barcelona are so gross and extravagant as not to be taken seriously, but if any one of them were to be carried out the future Republic of Barcelona could be counted not in days but minutes.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY CRITICISED

Viscount Cecil Says He is Not "Even Nominally Supporter Of Govt."

LONDON: June 25.

Viscount Cecil has intimated the Chief Government Whip in the House of Lords that he cannot any longer be treated as "even nominally a supporter of the Government," and has asked that Whips should not be sent to him.

He says that he has taken the step as a result of Mr. Chamberlain's attitude to the bombing of British ships in Spain.—Reuter.

BOMBING OF SPANISH CITIES

American Govt. Not To Participate In Inquiry

PARIS, June 24.

Mr. Bullit, American Ambassador, informed M. Bonnet that the American Government are anxious to stand aside from the Spanish conflict and, therefore, have replied in the negative to the Franco British suggestion that an American delegate should sit at the International Commission to enquire into the bombing of open cities.—Reuter.

EFFECT OF BAN ON MAJOR COMMODITIES

About 400,000 Workers To Lose Jobs?

TOKIO: June 25.

As a result of the mobilisation programme, the restricting or banning of general consumption of major commodities, 800,000 workers are likely to lose their jobs. It is hoped the half of them will find employment in the munitions industry, which is suffering from shortage of labour.—Reuter.

COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE'S FUNERAL

LONDON, June 24.

The funeral of Queen's mother the Countess of Strathmore will take place at Glamis at noon on Monday and will be attended by the King and Queen. At the same hour there will be a memorial service at Saint Margaret's Church, Westminster and another at All Saints Church, Saint Pauls Walden in Hertfordshire.

S. BEHAR RY. LINE LEASE ENDS

Govt. Pays £684,580 To The Company

LONDON: June 25.

The Secretary of State for India announces that Government is ending the £30,000 annual lease to the South Bihar Railway Line on the 30th June 1939.

In terminating the contract Government pays the Company £6,64,580, being the capital expended on the undertaking. The company's issue capital is £3,79,580, and debentures 2,90,000.—Reuter.

German Reply To U. S. Note On Jews' Property

BERLIN: June 25.

The Government has sent a reply to the United States' Note on the subject of the possible treatment of the property of American Jews in Germany.—Reuter's Special.

BATALA.—Mr. Chanan Singh, the President of the Kisan Conference held at Kotli Harchand, was arrested while he was delivering his presidential speech at the Conference by the police on a warrant issued under section 103, I.P.C.—United Press.

Austrian Nazis Regret Anschluss

Hitler May Make Startling Decision To Solve Problem

BERLIN, June 25.

Dissatisfaction is felt by the Austrian Nazis with the treatment of the Government since the 'anschluss', is the source of constant rumours during the past fortnight.

The Austrians consider that they have borne the brunt of the struggle with Dr. Schuschnigg but German Nazis have been given the most of the big positions. Many Austrians seem to be already regretting the 'anschluss'.

It is understood that Herr Hitler is considering the problem and may make one of his startling decisions as the Austrians have placed their views before Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

DISMISS NON-ARYANS BY JULY 1

Order On Factory Owners In Vienna

VIENNA, June 24.

All owners of factories in Vienna including Jewish must dismiss non-Aryan employees by July 1, according to orders issued to-day.

As a result of the new measure together with previous anti-Jewish measures practically all Jews in Vienna will be without visible means of support at the end of next week.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COMMISSION RECALLED

Sanjak Dispute May Be Settled Directly By France And Turkey

GENEVA, June 25.

The Secretary of the League Commission sent to Sanjak of Alexandretta to supervise the elections, has been recalled to Geneva following Turkey's action in withdrawing collaboration from the Commission which is now expected to decide that its labours are concluded.

It is hoped that the departure of the Commission will facilitate a direct settlement between France and Turkey.—Reuter.

ROUMANIAN GOVT. SUED

"My Ideas Are Unlawfully Adopted," Alleges Lawyer-Economist

BUCAREST, (By Mail).

The Roumanian Government has been sued for 20 million lei—nearly £30,000—by a lawyer-economist who alleges that the Government unlawfully adopted his ideas.

The plaintiff M. Taifas, has written a series of works on economic questions, including "how to increase state revenues."

The present Government, he alleges, has adopted his plan entirely. This plan he claims to be his personal property, for which consideration must be paid if adopted.—Reuter.

FIVE YEARS FOR STEALING GAINSBOROUGH PAINTINGS

LONDON, June 24.

George Owen was found guilty of receiving two Gainsborough paintings stolen from Chilham Castle and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—Reuter.

Viceroy Leaves India

Linlithgow Seen Off By Governor And Others

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Punctually at 12 noon the Viceregal Special train steamed in at the Ballard Pier Station to-day. The Viceregal Special was proceded by half an hour by a Pilot train consisting of two bogies which carried the official staff of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The usual precautions were taken and the line as usual was guarded by police stationed at intervals.

H. E. the Viceroy was received by Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor of Bombay, who came this morning from Poona. The Viceroy was accompanied by Mr. J. G. Laithwaite, Private Secretary, Major W. E. Maxwell, Comptroller of the Viceroy's Household, Captain R. F. S. Gooch, A. D. C. and Miss Hill.

Sir Roger Lumley, after receiving the Viceroy introduced to him Sir G. Wiles, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the Commander, Bombay District, the Chief of the Royal Indian Navy, Mr. G. W. Bennett, Chairman, Bombay, Port Trust, Mr. D. Symmington, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Streatfield, Collector of Bombay, Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, the Mayer, and Mr. M. I. Rowji, the Sheriff.

A salute of 31 guns was fired as the Viceroy embarked on s.s. "Carthage" from the saluting Battery. Another salute was fired on the vessel's departure at 1 p.m.

BRABOURNE SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

SIMLA, June 25.

Lord Brabourne was sworn in as Viceroy and Acting Governor-General of India, this afternoon, in the presence of the Governor of the Punjab, the commander-in-Chief, Members of the Executive Council and the principal Civil and Military Officers of the Government of India.—A. P.

MADHUPUR RLY. ACCIDENT

Tragedy Due To Foul Play

SIMLA: June 25.

It is learned the Senior Government Inspector, who has submitted a report on the recent railway accident at Madhupur, has found that no doubt is left that the accident was caused by complete removal of one rail from the left side of the track. Two pairs of fish-plates were taken out and 30 rail screws unscrewed, and the rail shifted off the track. The report is under examination. —A.P.

Sole Agents:—P. Muncherji & Co., 10, Hamam St. Bombay 1.

U. P. Govt. Badly Treated

Central Govt. Refuse To Give Permission To Release Three Politicals In U. P. And Transfer Them To Delhi

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

The U.P. Government appears to have been shabbily treated by the Government of India over the question of the release of three political prisoners, V. G. Vaishampayan, Bhawani Sahai and Jwalaprasad confined in Naini Central Jail.

It is understood that the U. P. Government moved the Government of India to allow them to release these prisoners, but the Government of India, turned down the proposal whereupon the U. P. Government retorted by refusing to take any responsibility for these prisoners. The prisoners were then taken to Delhi under orders of the Government of India.

A report reached here that in Delhi all facilities which were allowed to them in Naini Jail had been withdrawn and two of them have fallen ill and a representation is likely to be made to the Government of India.

MARRYING WITHOUT THEIR PERMISSION

One ex-revolutionary was waylaid on Jumna bridge by two persons who fired shot at him and tried to throttle him because he said that the ex-revolutionary was going to marry a girl without permission of his fellow revolutionaries.

AUSTRALIAN'S 299 FOR 5 WKTS. AT CLOSE

(Continued from Page 21).

BROWN DROPPED.

When Brown's score was 54, he edged Farnes to Hammond at 3rd slip, but Hammond failed to hold the catch. McCabe was severe on Wright, whom he twice hit to the leg-boundary, but in Farnes' next over McCabe was caught by Verity at backward point for 38 (153-3—38). McCabe's was a vigorous innings and it included one sixer and five four's.

Hassett joined Brown. The latter continued to play very safe, but for one lucky stroke. Wright was now erratic and was well punished, but Farnes was exceedingly steady. He was unlucky not to get Brown's wicket when the latter batsman edged a fast bumper just over Compton's head at second slip.

At tea Brown (78) and Hassett (22) were together and Australians' total was 194 for 3 wickets.

Attendance now numbered 33,800 which is a record for Lord's. When Hassett's score was 31, he appeared to give a hot chance to Wellard at fine leg. The partnership realised 100 runs in 95 minutes. Hassett was then l.b.w. to Wellard in attempting a drive (276—4—56). Hassett batted for 105 minutes and hit 6 four's. Badcock was out on the second ball, being bowled by Wellard (276—5-0).

Brown who was now not-out with 124, was joined by Barnett. The Australian wicket-keeper defended stoutly for 35 minutes defying all attempts to dislodge him. Brown batting with great confidence, was unbeaten at the close of play with 140 runs to his credit.

Scores:—

ENGLAND (1st Innings).

Hutton, c Brown, b McCormick	4
Barnett, c Brown, b McCormick	18
Edrich, b McCormick	0
Hammond, b McCormick	240
Paynter, l.b.w., b O'Reilly	99
Compton, l.b.w., b O'Reilly ..	6
Ames, c McCormick, b Fleetwood-Smith	83
Verity, b O'Reilly	5
Wellard, c McCormick, b O'Reilly	4
Wright, b Fleetwood-Smith ..	6
Farnes (not out)	5
Extras	24
Total	494

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 12; 2|20; 3|31; 4|253; 5|271; 6|457; 7|472; 8|476; 9|483 and 10 for 494.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McCormick	27	1	101	4
McCabe	31	4	86	0
Fleetwood-Smith	33.5	2	139	2
O'Reilly	37	6	93	4
Chipperfield	9	0	51	0

AUSTRALIA: (1st Innings).

Fingleton, c Hammond, b Wright	31
Brown (batting)	140
Bradman, b Verity	18
McCabe, c Verity, b Farnes ..	38
Hassett, l.b.w., b Wellard ..	56
Badcock, b Wellard	0
Barnett (batting)	6
Extras	10
Total (for 5 wickets)	299

—Reuter's Special.

250 SHAHIDGUNJ PRISONERS RELEASED

LAHORE: June 25.

In pursuance of the order of His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab for the unconditional release of the prisoners convicted in connection with the Shahidgunj movement about 250 such prisoners have so far been released from the Lahore Central Jail and the Mianwali District Jail.

Among the released persons are Mr. Khudabux, General Secretary of the Ittihad-i-Millat and editor of the "Daily Zamindar" and M. M. Bashir, editor of the "Tarjmani Ahrar," Aligarh. They are leaving for their respective places.

Maulvi Mazhar Ali Azhar, who initiated the Shahidgunj movement in December last, is still in Shahpur Jail, and is expected to be released either this evening or to-morrow. Over one hundred more prisoners are still in jail.—A.P

Casualties In Accident On Milwaukee Ry.

MILLESCITY, (Montana), June 25.

Atleast one person was killed and others were injured when for the second time within a week the Milwaukee Railway's crack flier "Olympian" crashed headon into another train, which, on this occasion, was a special train carrying youths, civilian and a Conservation Corps. The accident happened near Ingomar (Montana). Details are presently lacking.—Reuter.

EMPIRE BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

Marshall Retains Title

MELBOURNE, June 25

In the Empire Billiards Championship at Melbourne Marshall with 6639 points beat Kennerley with 4705. Marshall retained the title.

Breaks:—

Marshall 146, 122, and 111.

Kennerley's wonderful finish doubling Marshall's daily total 303, 192, 190, 173 and 128.

The final positions are:

Marshall wins, Kennerley 5, Cleary, 4, Begg and Moses 2 each and Albertson and Burke 1 each. —Reuter.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Menzel's Sensational Elimination

LONDON. June 25.

The weather was hot with a troublesome wind blowing when in Wimbledon Tennis fourth round Men's Singles, Henkel beat Maneff (Switzerland) (6—3), (6—1), (6—1).

Cejnar (Czechoslovakia) beat Khosinkie, who is the second among the seeded players to be beaten, (7—5), (3—6), (3—6), (6—1), (6—3).

Hecht (Czechoslovakia) beat Kukljevic (Yugoslavia) (6—4), (3—6), (6—4).

In Women's Singles third round Miss Scriven beat Rollin Couquerqe (Holland) (6—2) (6—3) and Margaret Morphew (South Africa) beat Susnnoel (3—6) (6—2), (6—2).

FOURTH ROUND

In Men's Singles fourth round Budge beat Shayes (6—3), (6—4), (6—1). Budge was devastating, brilliant serving being a feature of his game.

MENZEL SPRAINS ANKLE

McPhail (Scotland) sensationally defeated Menzel third seeded player (6—8), (9—7), when the Czechoslovak retired with a sprained ankle, the umpire refusing to postpone the match to Monday. The Scot played excellent tennis.

In Women's Singles fourth round Mrs. Wills Moody beat Heinemiller (8—6), (6—4).

The South African made a splendid beginning playing a varying game with clever shots down the sidelines and led (5—1) in the first set. Then the American found her length, and won 5 games in a row and in the second set plastering Miller's backhand went up to (5—2). The South African contested the finish splendidly.

In Women's Singles third round Helen Jacobs beat Freda James (6—4), (6—2). The American serving excellently.—Reuter.

In Men's Singles fourth round, Austin beat Mako: 6—4, 4—6, 9—7, 0—6, 6—4.

Austin (whose actress-wife Phyllis Konstam presented him with a daughter—their first—today), was patchy, although usually his stoking is classic. Mako was energetic, volleying and hard driving splendidly, thus putting Austin frequently off his game. Mako brought the score to 3—3 in the final set after Austin led 3—0.

In Mixed Doubles third round Kukul Jevic and Miss Andrus (America) beat Brooke Edwards and Miss Smith: 6—1, 6—2. The losers were outclassed and were unable to cope with the Goslav's terrific serving and brilliant network. Edwards occasionally was good in volleying but he and his partner did not combine well. —Reuter.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

V U B 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. also 31.4 metres, 9.550 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc/s. for Transmission II.

a.m.

11.30 Mammibai Ambalewali. Bhajan, Ghazal; 11.55 Bombay orchestra Brindabani Sarang.

noon

12.0 Sawai Gandharva.

p.m.

12.30 for children: Marathi; 1.0 European music; 5.30 A I R chorus; 5.40 Rahmat Ali (clarionet); 5.50 A. B. Pandya, Geets; 6.10 Film music; 6.25 Nautch gat; 6.30 Orchestra evensong; 7.35 Mammibai Ambalewali; 8.0 Gat tora on tabla jhaptala; 8.5 Sawai Gandharva; 9.0 News (Hindustani); 9.15 A. B. Pandya; 9.30 News; 9.45 World affairs by J. Turner; 10.0 Mulgi pahayala satire in Marathi; 10.30 Vishnupant Pagnis.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7.0 Delightful ditties; 8.5 Sarode recital; 8.30 For young listeners;

TRANSMISSION II

noon

12.0 Talkie hits.

p.m.

1.0 Songs and solos; 6.0 A I R quartet; 6.15 Bigre Nawab ki Mehfil; 7.0 Ghazals: Mir Taqi Mir; V. Khan; 7.30 For villagers only; 8.0 Tickling Tunes; 8.30 Recitation of famous Urdu poems; 8.40 Three young amateurs; 9.15 News, weather in Hindustani; 9.30 In English; 9.45 Omar Khayyam and Potter; 10.0 two Ghazals; 10.15 Variety programme; 10.55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II.

31.3 metres, 9,590 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4,995 kc/s.

p.m.

6.0 to 7.30 Programme as in Delhi I; 7.30 Sarode recital; 8.0 to 9.45 Programme as in Delhi I; 9.45 Famous soloists; 10.55 News.

Delhi III

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays Sundays the programmes from Delhi II will be broadcast also on the following wavelengths: Transmission I & II 19.8 m 15.160 kc/s. Transmission III 31.3 m. 9,590 kc/s.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 m., 810 kc/s. (add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

a.m.

8.36 Sadhan sangit Kankavati; 8.51 K. C. Dey; 9.11 Kankavati 9.21 K. C. Dey; 9.41 M. K. S. Roy; 9.51 Nilima Bhattacharjee; 10.11 Music lesson; 10.51 Stage screen;

p.m.

11.6 Morning music.

6.6 Church service; 7.31 Betar orchestra; 7.31 Kalipada Pathak; 7.51 Bina Chowdhury; 8.6 News weather (Bengali).

8-21 Betar Orchestra. 8-31 Bina Chowdhury. 8-41 K. Mallick, 9-6 News, 9-21 Margaret Follett, 9-36 The Divorce Bill in India a discussion between Bina Addy and M. C. Addy, 9-51 Masterpieces: 1.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s

A.M.

9-0 Announcements in Hindustani. 9-5 Habibullah Kabuli, 9-15 Mehr Bakhsh. 9-20 Fateh Mohammad, 9-30 Nawabbai, 9-40 Piano, Violin and Tabla. 9-45 Habibullah Kabuli, 9-55 Munawar Sultana. 10-5 Lal Mohammad, 10-15 Naz Begam, 10-25 Roshan Lal. 10-35 Zubaida Begam, 10-45 Persian Qawwali

P.M.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani, 5-40 Habibullah Kabuli, 6-5 Nawabbai. 6-25 Prem ka Jhoola. 6-35 Fateh Mohammad. 6-55 Rabab and Tabla. 7-0 Habibullah Kabuli, 7-25 Nawabbai, 7-45 She and Her Work: talk in Hindustani by Kumari Fatima, 8-0 Khabare Atare. 9-0 Nawabbai. 9-15 News weather in Hindustani, 9-30 in English. 9-45 Indian Light Music.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres. 1.086 kc/s

P.M.

6-30 Music, 6-50 Ferozabai of Lahore, 7-20 Ummid Ali Khan., 7-30 For Countryside, 8-0 Nae Faishan ka Jora, skit in Hindustani by M. D. Taseer, Shadi ke Baad play in Hindustani by H. Sultana, 8-50 Ferozabai, 9-0 Ummid Ali Khan, 9-45 News, Weather Report Mysterious Unveiled, 9-30 In English, 9-45 Daily Newspaper Office, talk by S. R. Lewis, 10-0 Ferozabai. 10-20 Music. 10-45 Ferozabai

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres. 1.022 kc/s

P.M.

6-30 Kumari Shyama Zutshi. 6-55 Shameem Bano, 7-20 Barkha Rut. 7-40 Misra, 7-45 Travel in Arabia. talk in Hindustani by H. K. Shamsuddin, 8-0 N. M. Joshi, 8-25 Shameem Bano, 8-50 Kumari Shyama Zutshi, 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English, 9-45 N. M. Joshi. 10-10 Lucknow Orchestra, 10-20 Mohammad Ashraf. 10-40 Shameem Bano.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres. 1.420 kc/s

P.M.

5-30 M. V. Iyer: Vocalist, 7-5 Carnatic Orchestra, 7-15 Brinda and Shrimati Mukta: Vocalist, 8-15 Telugu Folk Songs by Padmavati, 8-30 Brinda and Srimati Mukta: Vocalist, 9-15 News, Weather 9-30 Seven Days of Sport, talk by R. D. Denniston, 9-45 Gamanasrama on Violin by AIR Artist, 9-55 Padams of Kshetranga by Ramani.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres, 4.950 kc/s

P.M.

5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I, 6-0 For Villager (Telugu), 6-30 For Villager (Tamil), 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I, 9-45 A. L. Vander Holt: Violin, 10-15 A Concert.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m.), GSH 21.47 Mc/s. (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86m.).

GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82m.)

P.M.

7-30 Mantovani, and Tipica Orchestra, 8-0 Hours' Music, 9-0 Recital, 9-15 Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary, 9-40 Religious Service, 10-15 Songs by Gounod, 10-50 to 11-45 Arabic Programme.

The Government of French India have prohibited in all the French settlements in India the circulation, distribution and sale of the issues of the "Sudhandhiram," a weekly journal published from Pondicherry in both French and Tamil.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 25.

The following are maximum and minimun. temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory.

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	95	82	...	0.5	—0.9
Amraoti	87	74	0.1	10.0	+5.0
Akola	87	75	0.6	10.4	+6.1
Ahmedabad	92	79	T	6.6	—3.2
Ajmer	94	79	...	3.4	+1.7
Ahmednagar	82	71	...	4.5	—0.1
Ambala	101	75	...	3.4	+1.4
Allahabad	94	81	...	7.5	+4.4
Benares	94	81	...	6.5	+3.5
Bareilly	91	80	0.3	11.0	+7.4
BOMBAY	83	75	1.3	30.3	+15.3
Bangalore	82	66	0.2	1.7	—0.8
Bhopal	83	73	0.3	14.9	...
Baroda	91	78	0.4	8.0	..
Belgaum	79	68	0.2	6.8	+0.1
Bahawalpur	118	84	..	...	—0.4
Bijpur	91	70	...	5.5	+2.5
Bellary	94	75	0.1	0.9	—0.7
Bhavnagar	91	77	T	5.8	+2.1
Chittagong	86	77	1.9	23.2	+5.9
Calcutta	88	81	...	6.1	—3.4
Cuttack	90	80	...	8.1	+0.7
Cawnpore	96	76	0.4	9.5	+7.2
Calicut	81	74	0.3	33.4	+3.7
Colombo	87	80	...	1.2	6.2
Cheerrapunji	70	66	14.2	123.0	+40.9
Cocanada	96	81	...	6.1	+2.2
Cochin	80	74	0.2	24.4	...
Dehra Dun	89	70	2.8	11.7	+5.9
Delhi	98	82	...	0.6	—1.4
Dehra I. Khan	119	86	...	1.4	+0.9
Darjeeling	61	59	0.9	24.7	+5.8
Desa	95	81	...	2.6	+1.3
Dalhousie	..	.	0.9	7.9	+3.6
Fort Sandeman	..	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	94	81	T	8.9	+4.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	91	72	T	...	..
Hyderabad (Sind)	103	84	...	1.5	+1.2
Indore	81	71	0.2	16.0	11.4
Jhansi	90	77	0.2	8.7	+6.2
Jubbulpore	88	75	0.1	8.5	+3.3
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	97	79	...	4.2	+2.6
Karwar	87	78	0.1	27.5	—3.9
Karachi	99	83	...	0.1	—0.6
Kodaikanal	63	53	0.1	2.3	—1.1
Khandwa	87	74	0.7	14.0	+9.7
Lucknow	92	76	2.1	11.7	+8.8
Ludhiana	99	77	...	1.7	+0.2
Lahore	101	84	...	4.7	+3.5
Lyallpur	113	86	...	4.3	+3.5
Multan	119	87	...	1.2	+0.8
Mysore	78	66	0.1	1.1	—1.7
Madras	96	79	0.1	1.8	+0.2
Maymyo	77	66	...	6.7	—1.1
Marmagoa	83	75	0.3	17.9	...
Malegaon	86	73	...	4.0	+0.3
Mussoorie	69	59	2.2	14.7	+11.5
Mahableshawr	65	60	4.9	67.3	+32.9
Murree	...	...	...	...	..
Mount Abu	75	66	1.7	7.0	+4.0
Masulipatam	95	81	...	6.9	+3.1
Mandalay	93	79	...	3.9	—1.5
Mangalore	80	75	1.9	41.3	+9.7
Meerut	...	...	...	2.7	+0.7
Mercara	69	63	1.0	29.8	+7.8
Nagpur	87	73	1.5	14.2	+7.1
Ootacamund	62	53	...	2.9	—2.5
Patna	93	79	0.2	9.4	+3.4
Peshawar	105	83	...	0.7	+0.5
Poona	80	70	0.5	5.8	+1.7
Pachmarhi	70	68	0.9	14.3	+6.9
Port Blair	89	79	...	19.5	+2.6
Quetta	93	66	..	.	.
Ranchi	86	74	...	6.6	—1.0
Rawalpindi	100	70	3.2	12.5	+11.3
Rangoon	91	79	...	14.3	—0.3
Ratnagiri	85	75	1.0	47.8	+23.4
Rajkot	97	80	.	7.7	+4.3
Sialkot	99	75	..	5.6	+3.9
Srinagar	85	65	..	7.7	+1.6
Sholapur	89	72	0.1	9.0	+4.9
Shillong	71	54	2.7	18.2	+0.8
Simla	68	60	1.2	7.0	+2.2
Surat	85	79	0.4	13.9	+7.5
Salem	95	76	0.2	1.4	—1.2
Trichinopoly	95	81	...	1.5	+0.3
Trivandrum	81	77	...	7.5	—4.3
Vizagapatam	89	81	...	8.0	+3.9

T denotes rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

All-India Weather Summary

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 25.

The monsoon has been strong in Assam and fairly active in Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab hills, the Central Provinces, west Central India south Rajputana, east Gujarat, the west coast, the north Deccan and Mysore. A few falls of rain are also reported from Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, Baluchistan, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras. Temperatures were markedly below normal in and around west Central India.

Sir H. P. Mody who recently spoke denouncingly of the Press in India and was vigorously rebutted by Mr. Francis Low, Editor of "The Times of India."

The monsoon will be strong in Assam and fairly active in Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, along and near the western Himalayas, over the region from east Central India to east Gujarat and the north Bombay Deccan, on the west coast and in Mysore, scattered showers being expected over the rest of southern and eastern India. Rainfall will further decrease over the country.

Poona: Rainfall measured at 8 hours 0.53 inches, From 1st June 5.84 inches, Dep. from normal 1.67 inches, Temperature: Maximum 80 degrees, Dep. from normal —6; 70 degrees, Minimum: Dep. from normal —3, Humidity: at 8 hours 93 per cent, Dep. from normal +18 per cent.

Mahabaleshwar: Rainfall: measured at 8 hours 4.90 inches, From 1st June 67.28 inches, Dep. from normal 32.93, Temperature: Maximum: 65 degrees, Dep. from normal nil, Minimum: 60 degrees F, Dep. from normal nil Humidity at 8 hours: 100 per cent, Dep. from normal nil.

Local Forecast: Variable sky and occasional rain.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN SEVERAL PROVINCES

POONA, June 25.

The monsoon has been strong in Assam, fairly active in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, Punjab Hills, central provinces, west central India, south Rajputana, east Gujarat, west Coast, North Deccan and Mysore. A few falls of rain is also reported from Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, Baluchistan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras. Temperatures are markedly below normal and in and around west Central India.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Cherrapunji fourteen inches. Khandala six. Dhubri and Mahabaleshwar five. Shillong, Dehra Dun and Rawalpindi three. Chittagong, Lucknow, Mussooree and Mangalore two. Bogra Jalpaiguri, Nagpur, Mount Abu, Bombay and Jalgaon one and half. Darjeeling, Gaya, Hoshangabad, Pendra, Pachmarhi, Simla, Dalhousie, Ratnagiri and Mercara one.

Forecast until the evening of twentysixth.—The monsoon will be strong in Assam, fairly active in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur along and near the Western Himalayas, over the region of East Central India to East Gujarat and North Bombay Deccan on the West Coast and in Mysore. Scattered showers are expected in the rest of Southern and Eastern India. Rainfall will further decrease over the country.—A. P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 13, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 27, 1357
Parsi: Deh 24, 1307
Hightide: 10-51; 22-29
Lowtide: 3-55; 16-47
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.

MR. C. C. SHAH

There will be a social function at the Fellowship School, Govalia Tank Road to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. to meet Mr. C. C. Shah, who is offering himself as candidate for the Bombay University Senate from the Registered Graduates' constituency.

THE KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

A Condolence Meeting will be held at Chowna Hall, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. to express the deep sorrow on the sad and untimely demise of the late Mr. A. P. Lewis, who was a Founder Member and one of its Vice Presidents.

B.P.C.C.'S FLAG SALUTATION

The Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday), on the Terrace of Vithal Sadan, Congress House.

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President, B.P.C.C. will unfurl the national flag.

MR. CHINIVALA ADVOCATE'S LECTURE

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd. Floor, Cawasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give a talk on "The Origin of Darkness". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

'F' WARD MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee. The monthly National Flag Salutation will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office Poibavdi Parel. Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.) president of the Committee will unfurl the Flag.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Sleep and Dreams" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15. The Lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

ROHIDAS SUDHARAK MANDAL,

Under the auspices of the Rohidas Sudharak Mandal, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Maharashtra Arya Samaj Hall opposite B.B. and C. I. Railway Workshop, Parel when books etc. will be distributed to the poor, needy and deserving students of the community. Sheth Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji, President. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay has kindly consented to occupy the chair. Several prominent leaders will also attend the meeting.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
VICTOR McLAGLEN
Brian Donlevy—Louise Hovick
in 20TH CENTURY-FOX'S
"BATTLE OF BROADWAY"
More fighting, femme-chasing and UPROARIOUS FUN than were ever packed into one picture!
Also
"THE FIRST TEST"
between England & Australia!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

OPERA HOUSE—"Two Women" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mademoiselle Docteur" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Battle of Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Swing Your Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Mad about Music" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Marie Walewska" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Shall We Dance" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Tarzan-ki-Beti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Men Betray Women" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Curly Top" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Time as usual.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dhruv" Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Prithvi-Putra" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Children will hold a debate on "wealth is superior to education" to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. at "Gulistan" 7th Road Khar. All boys and girls can attend and take part.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH

"The Eternal Religion" will be the subject of a free discourse in Gujarati to be held at the above Math, Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank on Sunday evening at 6-30 p.m.

RECEPTION TO SAVARKAR

A reception in honour of Mr. V. D. Savarkar will be held under the auspices of Savarkar Satkar Mandal to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

CONGRESS WORKERS' STUDY CLASS

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, President, B.P.C.C. will open the Congress Workers' Study Class at the Byculla Dist. Congress Committee Office to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

At a meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, held on Monday, the 20th June 1938, Mr. Krishnaraj Madhowji D. Thackersey, of Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Co., was unanimously appointed to act as Chairman of the Association, during the temporary absence on leave of Mr. T. V. Baddeley.

NEW POST OFFICE

With effect from the 1st July 1938, a new No-delivery town sub-office called "Central Building" P.O. (Bombay) will be opened in the premises of Central Government building situated between Churchgate and Marine Lines Railway Stations.

The working hours of the new post office will be from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week days. It will remain entirely closed on Sunday and Post Office Holidays.

KALYANCHAND NAVALCHAND JAVERI JAIN PRIZE

A prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded to a jain student, who secures the highest number of marks amongst the applicant Jain students in the last Matriculation Examination, Bombay University and who intends to study further.

Candidates for the above prize are required to make an application to the Secretary of the Prize Committee on or before 31-7-1938 stating their total marks, seat numbers and other relevant particulars at 134, Kharakuva Bombay, 2.

Harwood League Football

BOMBAY UNITED SHARE POINTS WITH CALTEX

In their return match, in the first division of the Harwood League Football Tournament on Saturday evening, the Bombay United shared points with Caltex in a game, in which the Indian team dominated the exchanges for most of the time and resulted in 1 goal all.

OUTSTANDING WINGER.

Dhakuram, the United's outside left, was easily the best forward on the field. He gave a fine display of dribbling and his control of the ball was excellent.

The Bombay United gained the upper hand immediately after the kick-off, but their inclination to hang on to the ball for more than what was necessary, broke down some of their good movements in the Caltex goal-area. Ottmann saved well from Luximan, gathering a net header. At the opposite end Almeida raced past the United backs and kicked the ball feebly past Mandon, but Pandoo just managed to clear and robbed the Oilmen of a certain goal.

END TO END.

The ball travelled from end to end and both goalkeepers had a busy time. A timely centre, by Dhakuram, was not accepted by Michael.

In the 23rd minute from the start, the United men obtained the lead, a smart movement, between the forwards, saw Luximan taking a shot at the goal. Ottmann put his hand to the ball, which seemed to have crossed the line and the referee ordered a goal. This made the Caltex work hard for the equaliser, but success did not come their way and the Indians transferred play. Dhakuram with some brilliant dribbling, got past the opposing half-back and took a measured angular shot, which was cleverly saved by Ottmann. The Caltex custodian had to jump high up to fist the ball away.

The United men crossed over with a lead of one goal and Dhakuram tried Ottmann with a similar shot. The Indian team continued dominating the exchanges and had their opponents' defenders in difficulties. The Oilmen's goal had another narrow escape at this stage.

In the 9th minute after the restart, the Caltex attack-line dashed forward and Robertson put them on terms beating Mandon with a fine header.

The Bombay United attacked again and off a rising corner-kick Michael headed a little wide. The same player was to blame for throwing away another likely chance, sending wide, when at a near range, he was put in possession by Dhakuram.

The Indians enjoyed a territorial advantage almost till the end, but failed to obtain the all-important goal.

RESULT:

CALTEX ..... 1 goal.
BOMBAY UNITED ..... 1 goal.

TEAMS:

CALTEX:— Ottmann; Corton and Webb; Blake, Wilson and Telang; Selkirk, Gardner, Robertson, Almeida and Lloyd.

BOMBAY UNITED:—Mandon; Pandoo and Suvarna; Pinto, Mantolia and Alvares; Martin, Michael, Luximan, Kockra and Dhakuram.

REFEREE:—Capt. J. M. Lee.

LINESMEN:—L. Hibbert and P. A. Lewis.

Monday's Game

Bombay City v. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, at 5-50 p.m

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Cinema Show In Its Aid

CINEMA SHOW IN ITS AID

The 'Guna Sundari' will be shown at the West-End Cinema, Lamington Road in aid of the Society for the protection of children in Western India Byramji Jeejeebhoy Home for Children, King's Circle, Matunga to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

ARTIST KANTI'S DANCING PARTY FOR KASHMIR

Artist Kanti Trivedi has called two Kashmiry girls for his dancing party. Artist Kanti's dancing tour will start in July. Artist Kanti, most probably, will stay in Bombay while Miss L W. Austin will take charge of the dancing party.

HARIPURA KHADI EXHIBITION

The following is the certificate of merit granted by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition held at the Indian National Congress Haripura Sessions by Mr. Shankarlal Banker:—

"The Khadi Printing and Dyeing works of Bombay exhibited the samples of the printed varieties in the exhibit Court of the A. I. Khadi Village Industries Exhibition held at the time of 51st. Session of the Indian National Congress and the samples exhibited were excellent amongst the printed varieties and the certificate of the highest grade is hereby granted."

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed regd. and unregd. Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Alavi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 and 10 a.m. respectively on Tuesday the 28th instant instead of as previously notified.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per "M V Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th instant instead of as previously notified.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Singapore and all Mails for Hongkong, and Shanghai per s.s. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12th and 12-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 28th instant.

All India Children's Association At Khar

Under the auspices of the above branch a children's debate has been arranged on Sunday June 26 at 8 a.m. at Gulestan' 7th Road, Khar. Natvar B. Mody will propose that "Weather is Better Than Education." Kanti Godiwala, Albert Benjamin, and Parmanand Mody will support the proposition.

Dhirajlal Godiwala will lead the opposition and will be supported by Martin Benjamin and Shyam Goshal.

The debate is open to all children.

Kaira Dist. Board To Meet On June 30

(From A Correspondent)
NADIAD, June 24.

Darbar Gooaldas Desai, President of the retiring Kaira District Local Board has called the first meeting of the newly constituted District Local Board on June 30, to elect its new President.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BRING YOUR LADY TO

HUMPHREY BOGART · FRANK McHUGH
LOUISE FAZENDA · NAT PENDLETON
PENNY SINGLETON · ALLEN JENKINS
THE WEAVER BROS. & ELVIRY
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE · Directed by RAY ENRIGHT
A ROLLICKING COMEDY
Also "FIRST TEST"
between England and Australia!

8th CROWDY WEEK
of
Prabhat's Social Super
KUNKU
at
PLAZA (Dadar)
Time as Usual.

GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays
at 2-45 p.m.
"TARZAN
ki
BETI"
with
SHYAMA, BEG, HAROLD LEWIS
NAFEEZ BEGUM, BUTT
It is packed with amazing, startling action scenes—jungle life, jungle animals, jungle romance!
A KAMLA MOVIETONE'S JUNGLE THRILLER

The BROADWAY
Kingsway—Khodadad Circle
—Dadar.
TO-DAY MORNING SHOW
at 10-30 a.m.
12 Smashing Serial Chapters....
in ONE FULL SHOW!.....
"SECRET AGENT X-9"
A wild cat battle of battering fists and blasting gun-fire for millions in jewels and a gorgeous girl!
DAILY CHANGE OF
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
pictures
at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
TO-DAY
"CURLY TOP"
with
JOHN BOLES
TO-MORROW
"STAND UP AND CHEER"

SET FOR THE
PRABHAT MARATHON:
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
(HINDI)
The PRABHAT Touch to
SHRI KRISHNA
EIGHTH WEEK
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
To-day & To-morrow (Amas):
2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL
CINEMA: ..... :GIRGAUM

SEND YOUR KIDS TO THE
GREATEST "KIDS' SHOW"
"DHRUV"
(PRABHA PICTURES'
MAIDEN MASTERPIECE)
In the Special Kids-Show
TO-DAY AT 10 A.M. (Morning):
AT CONCESSION RATES
AT
KOHINOOR
CINEMA: —:— DADAR
B. B.
The Popular Picture House of
DADAR
(The elders can go in the other Shows)—
—(You will simply love them, the Kids!)
The Ladies can go in a special show for them on Wednesday, the 29th June, at 2-30 p.m.
OTHER SHOWS AS USUAL.

U. P.'s Novel Lead

Efforts To Reclaim Discharged Prisoners: Societies Formed In 41 Districts

LUCKNOW, June 23.

Much progress has been made by the Discharged Prisoner's Aid Society, U. P. in their work and several district associations have been formed in the province are indicated by the reports received from the district societies. With the exception of seven districts, societies have been formed in all 41 districts. It will be recalled that Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary is the chairman of the Provincial Society after the assumption of office by the Congress.

Some districts have taken a lead in setting up industrial and agricultural rehabilitation centres for the released prisoners where they would be employed in agricultural occupation. Those prisoners who by profession are not agriculturists but artisans will also be employed in these centres.

The object of these centres will be to reclaim the discharged prisoners and utilise them in agriculture and cottage industries. The centres will be run under the district rural development associations which would also finance them.

The first such a centre has been started in Mainpuri district where it has shown good results within a short time. It has been recognised by the public in the district that the assistance given to the released prisoners is to discourage crime and protect society against the growing number of hardened criminals. The Chairman of the Provincial Society, Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary, will soon undertake a tour of the province in such places where societies have been organised to see their working.—A P

GUJARAT P. C. C. MEETING

Board To Supervise Over Local Boards Appointed

(From A Correspondent)

NARSANDA, June 24.

A meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee was held in Nadiad, and passed a resolution appointing a Board of control to supervise, direct and guide District Local Boards throughout Gujarat.

The Board consists of Mr. Balvantray Pramodray Thakor, M.L.A (President), Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, Secretary; Mr. Chandulal Desai and Mr. Bhogilal Lala.

Brahmaputra Rising Again

DIBRUGARH, June 24.

The Brahmaputra is again rising rapidly. Ten inches in 24 hours have been recorded, flooding several streets of the town.

Water is gushing over the Railway line. The sky is overcast accompanied by a north-westerly wind and incessant heavy showers. Paddy cultivation is impossible—A.P.

DONATION FOR WATER WORKS

BARODA, June 25.

A report from Dwarka in Kathiawar states that Seth Harbhagwandas Dhanumal of Sikarpur in Sind has agreed to donate a sum of Rs. 15,000 for Water Works at Dwarka if the Government of Baroda agree to bear all other costs in this connection and supply water free to the residents.

If the scheme materialises, a long-felt want of Dwarka, namely scarcity of water will be removed.—United Press.

When Love's Labour Is Lost

Two Girls had different means to hold the man enshrined in their hearts.

One held him by the silken thread of everlasting devotion and sacrifice.

The other entrapped him by her womanly wiles to make herself an unmarried Mother!

Then The Tumult of Three Distressed Hearts

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S
Sensational Social
We Three

Starring:—
★ MOTILAL
★ MAYA
★ ROSE
★ YAKUB

Direction:—
MEHBOOB

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
To-day and Mon. 2-30 p.m.
The ROXY NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

JAIPUR AND SIKAR JATS

Home Minister Contradicts Press Report

JAIPUR, June 24.

In the course of a statement to the "United Press" Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol, Home Minister, Jaipur State, says that he noticed a report of an interview given by him at Sikar to Acharya Bharati, President of the Rajasthan National Federation, and published in the "Hindustan Times" of Delhi on June 17 last and other newspapers, and contradicts the statement attributed to him regarding propaganda amongst the Jats by the Jaipur authorities to compel them to side with the Jaipur Government.—United Press.

LAND ASSESSMENT IN SIND

KARACHI, June 24.

Mr. A. D. Gorwala, I.C.S., who was deputed by the Government of India to examine the report prepared by two officers last year on the revision of Land Revenue Assessment in the Sukkur Barrage Zone, has submitted his recommendations and they are now being considered by the Government of Sind.

The rates of assessment for cotton have been proposed on a sliding scale, which will be adjusted in accordance with the prices.

With regard to other crops such as wheat, rice and cereals, it is said that there will not be any radical change over the existing rates in their assessment.—United Press.

APPOINT LIQUIDATOR TO WIND UP BANK

Application From Depositor In Travancore Bank

MADRAS, June 24.

Mr. Barkatali, a depositor in the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Limited, has filed an application to-day before Mr. Justice Stodart praying for appointment of liquidator to wind up the Bank.

The application will be heard on Monday.—A.P.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

Shankar Sitaram (40), a labourer in Godrej Soap Factory at Byculla, was carrying a load on his head while working in the factory, the load dashed against a staircase and fallen on his neck, with the result that he sustained injuries. He did not treat the wounds nor did he go to hospital. He died at his residence at Marwadi's Chawl on June 22.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded, at the inquest today.

Death was caused by shock and internal haemorrhage from fracture of skull and laceration of lungs and spleen, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury this morning at the inquest on the body of a boy named Balkrishna Bhiwa Patkar (6), residing at Bhoiwada police quarters. The boy was knocked down by a motor lorry at Govindji Keni Road, off Vincent Road, Dadar on the morning of June 3. He died on the spot.

A rider was added by the jury that the child had sustained these injuries as it was knocked down by a motor lorry No. 9171 N. which was driven in a rash manner by the suspect Alladeeta Idoo, therefore he ought to be prosecuted under S. 304 A of the Indian Penal Code.

A verdict of death by asphyxiatian due to suicidal hanging, was returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury, to-day, at the inquest on the body of a woman named Tulshibai Shankar, (35). The woman was found hanging herself by the neck at her residence at Allibhoy Haji Building, off Vincent Road, Dadar, on Friday morning .

It was stated by the deceased's brother that they were living together till about 15 days ago, when she quarrelled with witness, her brother and asked him to leave her room. As she had detained the witness' belongings, witness lodged a complaint against her at the police station on June 21. The police asked the deceased to return his belongings and therefore witness went to her room to take possession of them, but she, he stated, got him assaulted by two men. Witness again went to the police, when he received information that his sister had nanged herself yesterday.

V. P. Sathe, a neighbour, stated that for the last 15 days, the woman lived alone in the room. Yesterday at about 11-30 a.m. witness' wife informed him that there was an unusual noise in the room of the deceasd.

There was a lock on the front door of the room and deceased had put that lock three days ago and she used the near entrance. Witness went to the near door but it was fastened from within. There was no response to knocks. Witness made a report to the police, they came and forced the door open. They found that the woman had hanged herself by the neck.

When the S. S. Baroda arrived at the Victoria docks on Friday afternoon, the Preventive Customs staff arrested a seaman named Abdul Hayat Abdul Samat on a charge of illicitly importing Persian opium from Bushire.

He was found to be in possession of 37 tolas of opium valued at Rs. 120.

When produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, he pleaded guilty.

Taking into account the fact that he had once previously been convicted for a similar offence by the same court in November last year, the Magistrate sentenced him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Ahmed Hussein, who was arrested on Friday night by the Preventive Customs Staff as he was alleged to be in possession of 76 tolas of opium value at Rs. 195, was produced before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who enlarged the suspect on bail.

Fined For Not Keeping Licence

The same Magistrate sentenced Aziz Ahmed to pay a fine of Rs. 500 for attempting to export 'charas' without a licence.

It was stated that acting on information, Excise Inspector Basiruddin and Customs Inspector John Gose kept a watch at the Princes Dock on June 16 and apprehended the accused when he came there with a view to take ship to Arabia. He was found to be in possession of eight pounds of 'charas' valued at Rs. 450.

As he had no licence to export this material he was arrested and convicted as stated above.

"I do not wish to interfere just now with the decision of a colleague of mine; you better make the application to Mr. Mankar direct," replied Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court, this morning, when Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, applied for reduction of bail for Satayya Lingamayya, who was arrested by the Lamington Road Police and remanded at Girgaum Police Court on Friday for alleged obscene acts in public and for indecent overtures to two respectable women at Prarthna Samaj.

Sub-Inspector Kamath opposed the application.

Mr. Joachim Alva, on behalf of the accused, stated that he was a hard-working youth, in the employ of Dr. Durandhar, Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government and was running post haste at 4 p. m., on Thursday evening to catch a tram at Prarthna Samaj junction to J. J. Hospital to resume his duties, when he unwittingly brushed aside the two women concerned.

No working-man running for his work was foolhardy enough in broad daylight at one of the most crowded thoroughfares of Bombay to expose himself indecently and then make indecent overtures to women! He would be mobbed by the crowd.

Mr. Alva added that the charge was serious and rebuttal difficult, but untainted testimony must be produced. For brushing them aside unintentionally, the young man had made apologies to the ladies concerned, yet the husband had taken the law in his own hands and assaulted the accused at Prarthana Samaj and then hauled him up before the Police.

The C. P. M. declined to interfere with the order made by the Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum Police Court and directed Mr. Joachim Alva to that Court, when it opens on Monday.

RAMDAS PANTULU IN CITY

Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, President-elect of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Conference, to be held on Sunday at 2 p.m., arrived in Bombay by the Madras Express this morning and was received at the Station by the Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute.

He is staying with the Hon. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal at Malabar Hill.

During the month of May 382 births and 349 deaths were recorded in the city of Baroda.

All Looks Yellow to the Jaundiced Eye!

SANDHYA.

To the jaundiced eye of the sadist-tempered society of the generation that is passing, nothing in life is clean.

If youth and maiden meet, they are soon outcast—the possibility of pure affection is never noticed.

the Girl with a Snow-White Soul, appeared Yellow to jaundiced-eyed society in

Abhagin

NEW THEATRES'

MESSAGE TO THE RISING GENERATION,

Delivered through:
MOLINA, VIJAY KUMAR,
MENKA, PRITHVIRAJ, NEMO.

From SATURDAY NEXT At
MINERVA
TALKIES: .. :LAMINGTON RD.

A "SUPREME" Release.

It's Mythology....

but it enthrones an Eternal Truth!

He conquered the World—
He vanquished the Gods:

—Then his Own Mother has to put an end to His wicked career!

PRITHVI-PUTRA

THE LIFE STORY OF THE WORLD'S FIRST ATHEIST!

A RANJIT PICTURE;

Directed By: JAYANT DESAI

Starring: MADHURI, E. BILLIMORIA, MAZHAR.

3rd Week of Thundering Success!

DAILY: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P. M.
To-day & Tom. (Amas): 2-45 p.m.

WEST END

TALKIES: ... :LAMINGTON RD.

LUCKY NUMBERS IN RUPEE FUND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay this afternoon declared the lucky numbers in the Mayor of Bombay's Rupee Fund in aid of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund

Prior to the opening of the sealed covers containing the lucky numbers, the Mayor and the Rupee Fund Committee entertained His Excellency and Lady Lumley to lunch at the Willingdon Sports Club.

The following are the lucky numbers:—

First Prize Rs. 5,000/- 74147
Second Prize Rs. 2,500/- 32863
Third and Fourth and fifth prizes of Rs. 1,000/-: 45419 38598 49556

The following numbers carry prizes of Rs. 500/- each:—56873, 72508, 98722, 75563, 88551.

The following numbers carry prizes of Rs. 100/- each:—84660, 94675, 82321, 76615, 87113, 90007, 9754 10481, 66755, 40736 48229, 28339, 2371, 62357, 95567, 23419, 78463, 22357, 21287, 73432, 46399, 52643, 85117, 35899, 1862, 4625, 5800, 6691, 7538, 33722.

PRIZES OF RS. 50.

The following numbers carry prizes of Rs. 50 each:—

29417, 6169, 50002, 69003, 54658, 3998, 11645, 53715, 96387, 17338, 13321, 15211, 14758, 12389, 18656, 20136, 47582, 37549, 30851, 27001, 63446, 99648, 80778, 92542, 71118, 39582, 36477, 68885, 55982, 77892, 83833, 91389, 65976, 58539, 89625, 86228, 64995, 81556, 67433, 19873, 59602, 93865, 70513, 60335, 51887, 34754, 41335, 97423, 61441, 637, 44759, 43110, 24486, 42610, 25562, 26777, 16839, 31757, 79225, 57916.

Holders of receipts bearing these numbers should claim their prizes at the Mayor's Office, Corporation Hall, Bombay, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

FUGITIVES COMPETITION

Catch the fugitives as they are running away from law! You are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the First Prize is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

In the two series of pictures these marked A, B, C,... are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1, 2, 3,... Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the man shown in the illustration marked "A" has disguised himself by putting on woman's dress and glasses as illustrated in No. 11. Therefore, we put No. 11 against "A" in the coupon. Similarly a woman in the illustration marked "K" has disguised herself by putting on a man's dress and a moustache as in No. 3. Therefore No. 3 is entered against "K" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with Annas eight per coupon before 6th July, 1938, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 6th July, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O. BOMBAY

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle". Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Fugitives Competition.

26/6

A	11
B	
C	
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P	
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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
6th July

(Extra Coupons See Page 39)

About Studios And Stars

"BATTLE OF BROADWAY" AT REGAL

Robust, Riotous And Boisterous

The merry military onslaught by all branches of the service, of course, and the robust and riotous "Battle of Broadway" which is based on the American Legion is "Unconventional convention" in New York. Victor McLaglen and Brian Donlevy arrive on the Gay White Way in the Legion vanguard to see what makes the cosy little village on the Hudson River so popular.

These bottle-scarred veterans know all the manoeuvres and when they lay siege to beautiful Louise Hovick "Battle of Broadway," like the Battle of the Marne, becomes nothing more than a whole collection of fights conveniently filed under one heading. The cast of the film includes Raymond Walburn, Lynn Bari, Jane Darwell and Robert Kellard.

The lusty screen play by Lou Breslow and John Patrick combines with pleasure for Vic and Brian. Walburn assigns them the task of breaking his son's romance with a chorus girl while they are in New York. Louise pretends to be Bob Kellard's fiancee, to save the real affair, and the boys have a grand time trying to steal her away from Bob and each other. A good deal of the fun may be credited to George Marshall, who directed, with Sol M. Wurtzel, executive producer.

New Theatres News

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Last week saw the complete finish of all 'takes', 'retakes' and 're-recordings' of the above double version production. During some of the re-recordings of songs Saigal had the busiest time at the Studio. Things were not left to chance this time and poor Saigal had to rehearse each piece for more than ten times—till Mukul Bose the Sound Engineer was perfectly satisfied. Uma, Pankaj Mullick and K. C. Dey had also to be in attendance at the Sound Stage.

Nitin Bose is always there near Subodh Mitter to help and explain things to him whenever required. It is a sight to see the two silent workers—one working and the other waiting and waiting.

The trailer of "Desher Mati" is under production and may be ready by the end of this month. Next week we hope to give our readers some interesting news from the cutting room.

"Abhagin" (Bengali: Abhignan) The Hindi version of the sensational social picture "Abhagin" will be released in three different stations outside Bengal, including Lahore, on the 24th June.

The Bengali version, which is now running to packed houses at "Rupabani", has been universally acclaimed by both the Press and the public, as one of the best social talkies, so far produced in India.

The story is not only unique and powerful but eminently suitable for adoption as a photoplay. Cleverly directed and neatly presented, "Abhagin" is sure to be widely appreciated, everywhere it is screened. The Hindi version offers an excellent cast, which includes, Molina, Menaka, Prithviraj, Nemo Bikram Kapoor, Hasmat, Vijay Kumar, Debbala and Kamala (Jharia.)

MARLENE DIETRICH

New Columbia Star

Columbia appropriations of recent months have laid special claim to the headlines and front pages of motion picture papers and periodicals not only by reason of their distinctiveness but also by the fact that they mark the steady and rapid progress of the company.

Record-breaking story purchases and the acquirement of talented directors do not seem to be the only aim of the Columbia Chief Harry Cohn. Among other things his activities have also been centred upon the enrolment of important and valued stars in the Columbia production roster.

Latest news has it that Cohn's most recent prize for Columbia is "Marlene Dietrich", and surely this is the finest prize available, for Marlene is, as it has been said time and again, the most glamorous screen bet in this whole motion picture business

Eve Adam, the cinema commentator of the Sunday's "Statesman", says, "Marlene Dietrich has just signed up by Columbia for whom she is to star in at least two important pictures. No vehicles for this important artiste have, as yet, been definitely selected, but it is fairly certain that Miss Dietrich's next film will be made under the direction of Frank Capra. Amongst the subjects under consideration is the life of Cochin—a picture that Capra has long wanted to make—and in that case Miss Dietrich will play the part of George Sand, the writer who loved the composer".

This news that Cohn will probably assign Marlene Dietrich to a Frank Capra production for her first effort is of further importance. This Capra-Dietrich combination will rate every hope that we can place behind it, for, with a genius director to fashion her picture, Marlene could have no better vehicle for making her debut for Columbia, exhibitors no better box-office possibility, and the world in general no better assurance of a stupendous production.

"Tarzan-ki-Beti" At The Globe Talkies

"Tarzan-ki-Beti", being shown at the Globe Talkies, is a thrilling tale of treasure troves and jungle expeditions, manly heroes and enchanting heroines, wily villains and providential escapes. Above all, it is film of the wonderful deeds of valour and personal magnetism of the uncrowned queen of the wilds, Tarzan-ki-Beti. It is not men and women alone who provide the thrill. There are elephants, tigers and pythons, wild life and wild growth that strike terror even from the screen

Shyama, who plays the title role, is a hearty amazon with a strong and striking personality. As the semi-civilized girl born and brought up in the jungles, she gives a remarkable portrayal of the possible psychological development of a girl in that situation. She makes ready friends of those animals that are a terror to civilized people who venture to cross their paths.

Nafeez Begum, in the role of the queen of a jungle kingdom, also puts over a pleasing performance. And, as against these representatives of a virgin community, are Beg and Harold Lewis representing the better phase of civilization while N. Butt and M. L. Mathu represent its worst phases.

"BAGHBAN"

To Be Released On July 9

"Baghban," General Films' premier presentation of 1938 is to be released at the Imperial Cinema, Bombay, on July 9. The story of this picture is by that well-known Urdu writer, Begum Ansari. There is nothing of the unnaturalness or impossibility that is usually associated with Indian film stories in the plot of "Baghban" as it has been worked out by the Begum. But while adhering strictly to real life the treatment is such that the picture rises to great dramatic heights which have been made full use of by Director Kardar.

The cast which Mr. Kardar handles in this picture consists of some of the ablest artistes available in the Indian film world to-day. Bimla Kumari and Nandrekar play the leading roles, namely, that of a child-widow and her husband who is supposed to have been drowned. When these two fall in love with each other without knowing that they are husband and wife they provide some of the tensest acting that has ever been known on the Indian screen.

Sprightly Sitara has a role which is only less important than that of the heroine while Yasmin who has appeared in many star roles in Eastern Arts' and other pictures plays to perfection the part of a vamp. Putli and Jamna who need no introduction to Indian film fans play the part of mothers of the hero and heroine in an almost ideal way.

The male staff includes such well-known actors as Ashraf Khan, who gives some splendid songs, Nazir, K.N. Singh, Lalla Yakoob, Mirza Musharaff, R. Wasti and others too numerous to mention.

"YANGRILLA" COMING

"Yangrilla" of the Bhavnani Productions the latest picture shot in far Tibet is awaiting release in Bombay. As the name itself suggests, it is full of mystery, and deals with the adventurous trip to Tibet in search of a forbidden treasure which a scientist wants to distribute amongst suffering humanity. Thrilling exploits on the journey up the perilous pathways covered with snow, the dangers and magic of a strange people and the wierd devil dances of the Lamas filmed for the first time add mysticism to the story.

There are some breath-taking stunts and fights and plenty of laughter provoking moments when Motu, the fat good hearted servant of the heroine steps in. A sweet romance coupled with light tuneful music makes the picture a real treat for all types of audiences. The pretty Fan-dance of the Chinese and the amazing wrestling of India's champions will add a new interest to cinegoers. As a panorama of thrills, a storm of swift action plus a golden romance, "Yangrilla" will turn out to be a smash hit of the year.

The scenario of Bhavnani Productions' next film, the sequel to "Zambo"-India's first and most successful jungle picture is ready. Most of the stars who made Zambo such a roaring success will be appearing again in its sequel together with a vivacious starlet recently discovered for the feminine lead.

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THE NEW AC/DC PILOT ALL-WAVE MODEL G-364 AB
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Around Theatre & Film Land

Scene from Bhavnani Productions' Hindi picture: "Yangreela" with Pnakshi Rama Rao and Puri in the lead.

A scene from "Madurai Veeran" featuring the two popular Tamil stars Miss T. P. Rajalaksh mi and V. A. Chellappan.

Rose and Jairaj in "Rifle Girl," coming shortly

Chandra and Violet Cooper in "Rangila Mazdoor," at Lamington.

GARY COOPER:
Whose 'Adventures of Marco Polo" will soon be seen in Bombay.

A scene from "Men Betray Women," featuring Kokila, Nayampalli and others, now running at the Imperial.

FRANCES DEE:
One of the new starlets who will be seen in Paramount pictures.

Bombay Ministry's Bill Discussed

Provincial Representatives Meet At Poona

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA CITY, June 25

The Conference of the representatives of the Congress Provinces within the Bombay Presidency, called with a view to consider several measures contemplated by the Bombay Ministry, met here at Minister Patil's Bungalow, this afternoon, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding.

Altogether, about thirty people were present, prominent among them being Ministers Kher, Morarji, Gilder, Latthe, Patil and Nurie, Gangadhar Deshpande, Shankar Rao Deo, Achyut Patwardhan, Kakasaheb Gadgil, Keshaorao Jedhe, Deputy Speaker, Narayanrao Joshi, the Parliamentary Secretaries, Gupte, Nesvi, Hire Patil and Vishwanath Rao.

The Majority of the members came from Karnatak and Maharashtra and few being from Gujrat. Bombay, however, seemed almost unrepresented.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The proceedings opened with Sardar Patel explaining the General principles of the measures proposed by the Bombay Ministry, and stressed necessity of co-ordination between the ministerial activities and in Congress Organisations in the Province.

The Conference then proceeded to consider the Tenancy Legislation, in view of the adverse propaganda carried against it, in certain quarters, and several members are reported to have freely expressed their opinions on the subject.

The meeting next discussed the provisions of the Debt Conciliation bill as also the problem of revising the present Land Revenue Code.

The discussions were of an informal character, and, as such, no decisions were taken.

The Conference sat from three to seven this evening, with a brief tea interval and dispersed to meet again at nine to-night, to continue the deliberations.

It is expected that the conference will adjourn till to-morrow morning, when an official statement will be issued after its conclusion.

Meanwhile it is learnt that the Ministers are meeting in a conclave, at the Revenue Minister's residence, to-morrow, early morning, when the ministerial policy on these questions is expected to be finally settled.

Important Business Before Presidents' And Officials' Conference

POONA, June 25.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, accompanied by Acharya Kripalani, arrived here, this morning, by the Poona Express, to preside over the informal conference of the Presidents and other officials of the Provincial Congress committees in this province.

The Hon. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Mr. N. V. Gadgil Mr. Jedhe and other Congress Leaders received him at the station.

The Conference which begins at the residence of the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, at 3 this afternoon, will discuss the necessity of co-ordination between the Ministers and the Congress Organisations, the proposed Tenancy Bill, the Debt Conciliation Bill, the Land problem including the Khoti system, and revision of the Land Revenue Code, the Trade Disputes Bill, and the organisation of publicity work.

Many prominent Congress Leaders of the Province and Ministers are expected to attend the conference.—United Press.

PETITION FOR INJUNCTION

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 25.

That the Congress is an anti-Hindu organisation and that it seeks to interfere with the rights and privileges of the Hindus, was the startling allegation made in a petition for Injunction made to the District Magistrate, yesterday.

It had been announced, that a meeting of the Ganesh Peth Ward Congress Committee would be held to-morrow, (Sunday) the 26th instant, under the presidentship of Ustad Ghulam Dastagir, a local Muslim Congressman, in the Dulya Maruti Temple.

Mr. Vishwasrao Daware, a local Sanatani leader and a worker of the Varnashram Swarajya Sangh, thereupon, filed a petition in the Court of the District Magistrate, praying for an Injunction to be served upon the organisers of the meeting, calling upon them not to hold the meeting in the Maruti Temple as the same would lead to a breach of the peace.

LIKELY BREACH OF PEACE

It was stated in the petition that the temple was a Hindu Temple, and if Ustad Ghulam Dastagir and his Muslim comrades entered those premises, a breach of the public peace would be threatened.

The District Magistrate directed the City Magistrate, to enquire into the matter and dispose off the petition.

Meanwhile, the organisers of the meeting have, to-day, announced a change in the venue of the meeting which will now be held at the scheduled time, in the Drawing Hall of Ustad Ghulam Dastagir.

BANKIM'S CENTENARY

The Poona and Kirkee Bengalee Association celebrated, this evening Bankim Chandra Centenary, when speeches eulogising the great writer, who gave to India the inspiring "Bande Mataram," were delivered by many including several Maharashtra literateures.

Training Institute For Physical Education

Orders Regarding Admission Of Candidates

The Government of Bombay have considered the recommendations of the Board of Physical Education in connection with the working of the Training Institute for Physical Education and the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction thereon and have passed the following orders:—

(i) The work of the Training Institute should start from the 1st of October 1938 and the holidays should be reduced to a minimum, the examination being held at the end of May 1939.

(ii) For the year 1938-39 a hundred candidates should be taken up for training at the Institute, twenty being deputed by Government, fifty by aided schools, and thirty selected from among candidates coming either on their own account or through well-constituted gymnasia.

(iii) Every candidate who belongs to the British Districts but is not deputed by Government, an aided school, or a gymnasium, will have to accept service for two years in a school or a gymnasium if he or she is required to do so, on reasonable salary.

(iv) Stipends will not be available to students deputed by aided schools or by gymnasia.

(v) Candidates who belong to the British Districts of this Province should be given preference and, if any outsiders are admitted to the Institute, they should be charged a fee of Rs. 60 per annum.

ADMISSION TO GRADUATES

(vi) Admission to the Institute is available only to graduates. In making admissions, however, preference should be given to young (of ages between 20 and 30 years) graduates who are B. T.s, and also to those who have been serving as teachers, and places in the Institute intended for deputed teachers, should be allotted in consultation with the Educational Inspectors after ascertaining the requirements of the institutions concerned. The places not filled by women should go to men.

(vii) Candidates seeking admission to the Training Institute either on their own account or as deputed by gymnasia should apply on a prescribed form direct to the Chairman, Board of Physical Education, before the 25th of July and those applications should be considered by a committee consisting of the following persons with the Principal of the Institute as its Secretary:—

(1) The Chairman of the Board.

(2) Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath of Bombay.

(3) Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, M.L.A., Bombay.

The selection of candidates should be made before the 1st of August 1938. Applications of teachers deputed by Government and by aided schools should also be in the prescribed form and should reach the Chairman before the 15th of August through their respective Educational Inspectors.

FREE TRAINING

(viii) Tuition at the Training Institute will be given free except in the case of students coming from States or other Provinces, but the students will have to bear messing and other charges and will be required to spend for their uniform and to incur some expenses incidental to their practical work while under training.

(ix) Candidates seeking admission to the Training Institute will have to apply for a studentship therein in a prescribed application form.

(x) Apart from the medical certificate accompanying the application, every candidate will have to undergo a thorough medical examination in the Institute and, if found unacceptable on medical grounds, will be rejected.

(xi) If, during the first month of training, a candidate is found physically unfit for undergoing the course prescribed, he or she will have to leave the Institute.

(xii) In recommending candidates to be admitted to the Training Institute equal importance should be attached to the following factors so far as fitness of the candidate for being a physical educationist is concerned:—

(1) Physical fitness, (2) Personality, (3) General Education, (4) Experience in teaching.

Note: The application forms for admission to the Training Institute can be obtained from the Chairman, Board of Physical Education, Kaivalyadhama, Bombay 2.

TACKLING TYPHOID PROBLEM

City Medicos Meet In Conference

The Bombay Medical fraternity was invited to co-operate in the efforts of the Government and Municipality in locating the source of Typhoid now prevalent in the City of Bombay at the Typhoid Conference, held in the lecture hall of the G. S. Medical College, on Saturday evening, under the presidentship of Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. A. Y. Dabholkar, Director of Public Health to the Government of Bombay. Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. S. S. Sokhey, Director of the Haffkine Institute, appealed for co-operation in the blood and excreta tests.

Members of the medical profession ascribed the possible source of typhoid to hawkers, sweetmeat sellers, sugarcane vendors, Bhaiyyas, employed in the milk trade, drainage and various other causes.

Dr. Mhatre, Municipal Health Officer, referred to the apathy of the public who did not submit to the secondary stage of vaccination.

Of about 6,000 persons who were vaccinated only 2,500 submitted to the second dose of vaccine. Thus the efforts of the Municipality went in vain.

The President hoped that that Conference would be the starting point of co-operation of the medical practitioners in rooting out evil. About 200 doctors were present and proceedings went on for 2 hours. Doctors P. T. Patel, F. N. Kapadia, Pradhan, Collaco Nadkarni, Jethalal V. Vora, R. B. Billimoria and others partook in the discussion.

(A fuller report of the conference will appear in our Monday's issue.)

Nadiad Municipality has decided to form nine Wards for future elections. There will be six seats for Muslims and 22 for non-Muslims, of which three have been reserved, one for women, one for Indian Christian and one for Harijans.

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Members of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee met at Katni, when they selected the site for the forthcoming Session of the Indian National Congress, near the village Tripuri Close to this site are the Historic Marble Rocks and the famous Nerbudda Falls. A group-photo of the Mahakoshal P. C. C. taken at the time.

Facilities For Politicals In U. P

Flogging, Fetters And Solitary Confinement To Go

No Compulsory Work; Newspapers, Games And Music To Be Permitted: U. P. Jail Reform Committee's Recommendations

LUCKNOW, June 24.

Those convicted of an offence committed with a political motive but not with an idea of personal gain exception being made in case where the offence is committed with communal or sectarian bias, are described as political prisoners in the report of the U.P. Jails Reform Committee.

Prisoners are divided into political and non-political. The Committee recommends concentration of political prisoners in one jail. It recommends for their freedom of association, one newspaper at Government expense and others at their own expense, permission to have one interview and write one letter a week, play games, keep musical instruments, sleep outside.

It further recommends that political prisoners should not be compelled to do any work except such as they voluntarily choose and should be released on parole in cases of illness or calamity in the family.

Female political prisoners are allowed oil, comb, vermilion, bangles and handfans. Punishments to political prisoners for jail offences include separate confinement for a period not exceeding fifteen days at a time and in cases of violence only deprivation for a period not exceeding a month of special, privileges. Oil Mills, drawing water with charsa lime mills aloe-pounding are recommended.

Monetary awards are to be given for work done in excess of the given standard.

Flogging and crossbar fetters are to be abolished, cellular confinement as a sentence by courts to be abolished but as jail punishment to be retained. There would be compulsory primary education upto forty-five years. Prisoners should be permitted to sing for half an hour after the lockup. Greater variety should be allowed in diet, special diet including puris and sweets on festive occasions. Prisoners should be allowed tobacco or bidi and gur to non-smokers. Better clothing, bedding should be provided. The establishment of training school at Lucknow is recommended and reformatory school at Chunar to be placed under the Jail Department.—A. P.

Motilal, the hero of Sagar's new film "We Three," being shown at the Roxy.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN MADRAS

MADRAS, June 24.

Mr. D. N. Strathie, Labour Commissioner, met the Minister for Labour and Industries to-day at the Secretariat and discussed with him the labour situation in the Choolai Mills, the Chittavasa Mills and Western India Match Factory—A P

Tagore Writes "Bengali Language"

SHANTINIKETAN, June 24.

Mr. Rathindranath Tagore, General Secretary of Viswa-Bharati, has returned here from Kalimpong. Interviewed by the "United Press" about Poet Tagore's health, he said:—

"Father is maintaining his improvement in health. It seems Kalimpong has suited him and that he might be feeling better if he stays there a few weeks more which he proposes to do He is having a very quiet time, enjoying the calmness of the place to his delight. He is engaged in writing a book on 'Bengali Language'.—United Press.

GOVERNOR LUNCHES WITH MAYOR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay arrived from Poona by the Poona Mail and drove towards the Secretariat. He was received at Victoria Terminus by Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Mr. D. Symmington, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. I. Rowji the Sheriff.

In the afternoon Sir Roger lunched with Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor at the Willingdon Sports Club. After lunch he opened the envelope containing the winning numbers of the Mayor's King Emperor Anti-Tuberculosis Fund of which tickets were sold for the past few months at Re one each.

Sir M. N. Mukherji, new Law Member of the Government of India, at Simla Kali Bari.

SURCHARGE ON PAPER IMPORTS TO GO

SIMLA, June 24.

The Government of India, on the recommendations made by the Tariff Board in their Report dated March 30th, 1938, have, in the interests of the Indian consumer, removed the revenue surcharge of 25 per cent. imposed on protective duties of paper and paper wood pulp during the financial crisis of 1931.—United Press.

Acting Chairman Of Millowners' Association

At a meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, held on Monday last, Mr. Krishnaraj Madhowji D. Thackersey, of Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Co., was unanimously appointed to act as Chairman of the Association, during the temporary absence on leave of Mr. T. V. Baddeley.

BARGAIN IN FURNITURE FOR SHOP

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL before end of the month, made to order furniture in perfectly good condition like new, consisting of GLASS SIDED CUPBOARDS, SHOW CASES TABLES, CHAIRS, Etc., at Bargain prices.

Those wishing to open new shop or adding furniture should not miss opportunity to see the furniture at

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EMPRESS MAHAL, KHODADAD CIRCLE, DADAR.

Carry Message Of Your University Wherever You Go

And Become Centres Of Culture And Inspiration

Hon. Mr. Munshi's Advice To Women Students

Women's Role In Free India—In Aiding And Strengthening Efforts Of Men

"MODERN WOMANHOOD CRAVES FOR FREEDOM, ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AND INDIVIDUAL CAREERS; AND I THINK, RIGHTLY. BUT IN THE ECSTASY OF NEW-FOUND STRENGTH, IT MAY LOOK DOWN UPON SELF-RESTRAINT ON WHICH ALONE SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGE AND DOMESTIC LIFE AND LIFE-LONG COMRADESHIP WITH MAN IS BASED,"

Hon. Mr. Munshi's Advice

This was the advice that Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, gave to the women-students in the course of his convocation address of the Indian Women's University at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Saturday evening.

Many distinguished visitors were present on the occasion, apart from the students and the teachers of the various schools connected with the University.

Certificates Given

39 STUDENTS OBTAINED THEIR G.A. DEGREE AND 3 STUDENTS GOT THEIR P.A. DEGREE. MR. S. S. PATKAR, THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY DISTRIBUTED THE CERTIFICATES.

In requesting Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi to deliver his address, the Chancellor of the University stressed the need for the establishment of a Medical Faculty in the University and hoped that the necessary help would be forthcoming.

Plea For Recognition

After the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi had concluded the convocation address, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri proposed a vote of thanks to the Home Minister, and expressed the hope that the Government would give the necessary statutory recognition to the University at an early date.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi in the course of his address stated:—

"The factor which, to some extent, detracts from the popularity of an institution like this is the prevailing opinion among the advanced classes that co-education is better economically, intellectually and morally.

"It is considered, and not without reason, that co-education, by giving to girls a common field of activity with boys would inspire them to greater intellectual and moral efforts. There is also a belief that obtaining privileges similar to boys will give girls the same advantage for securing jobs.

Though there is an element of truth in this attitude, it would serve no useful purpose to ignore the other side of the question. By far an overwhelming mass of women in this country, as elsewhere must remain, not the competitors of men in the intellectual field but their strength and inspiration in the social, domestic and emotional spheres; and an education which hardens the mind for a perpetual intellectual conflict is more likely to disturb the harmony which should characterise the relation between the sexes.

It must also not be forgotten that the higher education given by our Universities like Bombay and Calcutta is beyond the reach of all except a few, and in a country like ours there can exist a parallel system of education which caters for the large class, which can never command the resources required by the type of education given by them.

The other difficulty, viz., that the type of education given in a University like this will put its graduates at a disadvantage in securing economic advantage is to some extent real. The medium of instruction in this University being an Indian language, your graduate will not have that equipment which the graduate of the other Universities possesses.

This advantage results only from the fact that on account of foreign rule the English language has been a 'sine qua non' for securing a place in the professions and the services. This question is bound up with the larger question of national freedom and as we grow more free the need for expressing our ideas to foreigners will diminish; the medium in the other Universities will be progressively Indianised; and their graduates will more and more come to approximate to your standard of teaching.

As a matter of fact only a limited knowledge of English is required except in the higher professional and official spheres, which Englishmen still dominate. But how few of these spheres are open to women? But in spheres other than these I have no doubt that the graduates of this University will not be at a great disadvantage compared to ordinary graduates, as they study English as a compulsory second language in their higher courses. For, I want you to distinguish between insistence on English as a predominant language of culture and official intercourse from its necessity as an international medium for science, culture and politics.

It must be the ambition of your University to dispel the general belief that education in and through the Indian languages cannot be as efficient or comprehensive as through English. This impression is partly due to our sub-conscious idea of our inferiority which we have inherited from Anglophile Indians of the last century, for whom all things English had a glamour.

There is another question in which you are very keenly interested and to which, I am sure, you expect me to refer. Your University has an ambition—and I am convinced that it is legitimate—to receive a charter or some form of statutory recognition at the hands of Government.

The authorities of the University recently approached the Hon'ble the Prime Minister, who as you know, is extremely sympathetic towards your object. I have nothing to add to what he told you. In fulfilling your ambition of obtaining statutory recognition, allow me to assure you that you will find no better friends or more sympathetic supporters than the Congress Government of the day.

At the same time you must realise that a University recognised by statute is a big thing and must have at its command large resources. A University is the apex of an education system in which a large number of colleges and professors known for their learning and inspiration form an integral part.

WHAT IS REAL UNIVERSITY.

A real University consists, to quote Prof. A. P. Newton of the London University, in its professors, "men who have the capacity of inspiring their disciples with their own zest for learning, and teach more by their example than by the imparting of information. Without such professors no University can exist, but the finest group of professors is not a University. It is essential that they shall be surrounded by and working in the midst of their disciples, their under-graduates, their post-graduates and their research students."

The other function of the University is to create the atmosphere.

A word now to the graduates of the University. You will be the pioneers of a new movement and a new age. Indian womanhood is fast outgrowing its old conditions; illiteracy is going; the inequalities of social and domestic life are fast disappearing; it has acquired in all the fields of life a place of dignity and equality.

Some careers are open and many more will be open to you in the future. And if you carry the message of your University to whatever sphere of life in which your lot may be cast, you will become centres of culture and inspiration.

Modern womanhood craves for freedom, economic independence and individual careers; and, I think, rightly. But in the ecstacy of new found strength it may look down upon self-restraint on which alone successful marriage and domestic life and life-long comradeship with man is based. I am new fashioned enough to believe in the equality of women with men, but I know the fundamentals of life too well not to forget that careers and individual self-fulfilment are but empty shells without that harmony of life which arises from a surrender of selfish instincts of man and woman to each other.

A free India is a matter of a generation or two. It will be yours then to play the part of a free woman in a free country, inspiring and guiding rising generation; aiding and strengthening the efforts of men; hand in hand with men in creating the glorious India of the future. May I, at the beginning of your journey through life, bless you in the words of the old poet: "May your path be blissful."

CHANCELLOR'S WELCOME SPEECH

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Chancellor of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University, Bombay, in the course of his welcome speech at the twenty-second Convocation of the University at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, to-day said:—

The recent report of the educational experts Messrs. Abbott and Wood lays emphasis on the duty of provincial governments to secure a supply of trained women teachers even in boys' schools. They emphasise the importance in India to concentrate on the education of girls and women on the following among other grounds, first that educated mothers may be expected to care about the education of their children, secondly that it is necessary because of the demand of women teachers, doctors and social workers, and thirdly it is also of great significance because educated women are one of the most powerful factors in civilising men. In the primary and secondary schools women will be hereafter required in large numbers by Government and public bodies to teach in their mother-tongues.

The expanding activities on the political and social platforms would necessitate training of women who are fully conversant with the Indian languages and able to effectively address audiences in their mother-tongues. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure a constant supply of such women proficient in the Indian languages except among the students and graduates of our University.

The University is making steady and satisfactory progress. Our University is a teaching University and not merely an examining and affiliating body. It conducts a high school and a college in Bombay, and a high school and a college at Poona.

Instruction is given mainly in Gujarati and Marathi and the staff consists of able and trained University double graduates.

There are two other colleges one at Ahmedabad and the other at Baroda, and there are twenty high schools working on the lines laid down by the University. The number of students in the colleges at different centres is 213. The number of students in Hingne Training College is 38. The number of students in the high schools conducted by or affiliated to the University is 5,514 as against 4,152 last year. The number of students appearing for the Entrance Examination, including the Subsidiary Subjects, is 584 as against 490 last year. The number of students who graduated from the University till last year was 291. This year 63 more students have passed the G. A. Examination. In all there are 354 graduates.

RAISING STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

Efforts were made by the University authorities to raise the standard of education from time to time. At the last meeting of the Senate a Committee was appointed in accordance with the terms of the consent decree to revise the courses of studies and the curriculum in order to bring the same upto modern requirements of an up-to-date Women's University for India and to settle text-books for the same. The Committee has prepared a skeleton of the scheme with the assistance of the experts kindly appointed by the Director of Public Instruction. The scheme will be considered by the Senate at an early date.

The University college and the University office are now located in Bombay at Marine Lines in a building and land secured from the Government of India for about two and a half lacs of rupees. The number of students in the college this year is expected to increase. The question of con-

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100 Arrested At Cawnpore Mill Gate

Congressmen & Labour Leaders Included

Sequel To Workers' Satyagraha: 19 Persons To Stand Trial

CAWNPORE, June 25.

Over a hundred persons, including Congressmen and labour leaders, were arrested this afternoon near the Laxmiratan Cotton Mills, when Lala Padampat Singhania and Ramratan Gupta, millowners, were alleged to have been obstructed by picketers as they emerged out of the mill gates.

Crowds gathered near the mills preventing the exit of the cars. The District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police rushed to the scene and ordered the arrest of picketers as they lay themselves in front of the cars.

Over hundred persons were arrested.

Later only nineteen were detained and they will be tried on June 27.—A. P.

FRONTIER PREMIER DENIES INTERVIEW

Pure Concoction Served With Malicious Intent

PESHAWAR, June 24.

Dr. Khan Sahib, Prime Minister, authorised the "United Press" to contradict the report of an interview he is alleged to have given to Mr. Abdullah Shah, General Secretary, Jamiat Ulema.

This interview which has received wide publicity in the local Press as also in certain vernacular papers of the Punjab, is according to the Premier a pure concoction and its malicious intent should not be permitted to go unexposed.

Some of the important statements of Dr. Khan Sahib which he made during the course of his tour of Drajat and which excited comments in the Press were:

(1) that ten tribesmen will be punished, if necessary for each Hindu kidnapped;

(2) that the text books published by Anjuman-i-Hamiat-i-Islam were prescribed for the Municipal and District Board Schools through an oversight and that fresh text books will be prescribed in April next year;

(3) that removal of S. Abdullah a teacher of Bannu will be reconsidered if the Government were convinced that his reinstatement was not justified.

The above interview as reported attempts to give the lie to all these statements and reports Dr. Khan Sahib to have said that he was misquoted. However, Dr. Khan Sahib now reaffirms that he endorses each word of those statements and that he finds nothing in them which he should care to withdraw.—United Press

Congress Cabinet To Meet On July 9

WARDHA, June 25.

The meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held on the 9th of July at Wardha and not 19th as mentioned in the earlier message timed 9-25 p.m. on 23/6.—A. P.

BRABOURNE IN SIMLA

SIMLA, June 25.

His Excellency Lord Brabourne has arrived.—A. P.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Good-Bye, Gretna Green

By N. J.

So Gretna Green will go! The recent declaration of the secretary for Scotland that a Bill will soon be introduced ending the institution of irregular marriages in Scotland sounds the knell of one of the most famous and romantic spots on the face of the earth.

What visions those two words conjure up! They bring before that inward eye the pictures of hundreds of love-lorn lads and lasses eloping away from their homes, incurring the displeasure of their parents and families, risking social disgrace, sacrificing perhaps all their future prospects.

How many sagas of love, how many tragedies and comedies, how many fulfilments and disillusionments must have Gretna Green witnessed during the centuries gone by. Young men braving all and, desperate maidens deserting their homes in the dead of night, with raging relatives hot on the trail, how many of them have resorted to Gretna Green from the ends of Britain to consumate the passion in their hearts?

There the obliging blacksmith, or the tollkeeper, or even the ferryman was ready to tie the Nuptial Knot and to transmute the romantic run-aways into lawful husbands and wives, challenging society to do its worst. Gretna Green was a survival of pagan simplicity; it was a great oasis of hope for those mortally wounded by the shafts of Cupid. It recognised only that elemental, all-engulfing emotion called love as the 'raison d'etre' of marriage. And now this Mecca of Romance will be no more.

* * * *

"Notorious Resort"

In spite of popular belief regarding the hoary antiquity of Gretna Green, its history, as the metropolis of runaway marriages, dates back only to the middle of the eighteenth century. Before that period eloping couples could pronounce themselves as husband and wives in London itself at the Fleet prison. Clandestine marriages were declared illegal in England in 1754, and amorous swains were thus forced to seek another Island of Eros.

Gretna Green as the nearest village on the Scotland side, where the above-mentioned law did not apply, was the obvious choice. It soon established itself as the principal hymeneal asylum, or as the very respectable Encyclopaedia Britannica puts it, as "the notorious resort of eloping couples, who had failed to obtain the consent of parents or guardians to their union."

For nearly a century Gretna Green flourished with this romantic trade, and as many as two hundred marriages were registered there every year, the fees ranging from half a guinea to a sum (to quote the sober E. B. again) "as large as impudence could extract, or extravagance bestow."

The sole condition precedent for a marriage was the declaration by the contracting parties of their intention [illegible] presence of the witnesses. In 1856, however, a law was enacted making it com[illegible] one of the parties to reside in Scotland for a period of at least three weeks prior to the solemnisation of marriage. This naturally hit the trade very badly as it gave ample time to the infuriated Poppas and Mommas to rescue their audacious, errant daughters. Since then comparatively few wedlocks have been soldered at the historic smithy, though Gretna Green has yet retained its romantic charm.

* * * *

Wedded With Curtain Ring!

In its chequered career, Gretna Green has had to contend with various rivals, though it has always succeeded in retaining its pre-eminence in the romantic industry. There was first the Charles Church at Peak Forest, which being, through certain peculiar circumstances, out of the control of the higher ecclesiastical authorities, managed to do handsome matrimonial business. Then there was the Chapel in Mayfair, whose pastor, the Rev. Alexander Keith, is said to have united as many as six thousand runaway couples every year. Among those married by him may be mentioned the Fourth Duke of Hamilton and the celebrated beauty of that time, Miss Elizabeth Gunning, who were wedded at midnight with a curtain-ring.

The famous legend of the blacksmith's shop has, however, been debunked by the Morrison Committee, whose report will form the basis of the proposed legislation. "There never was a blacksmith's shop at which such marriages were conducted," says the Report. "They took place in various houses in Gretna, and we understand that a public-house, which had an anvil on its side-board, was a favourite locus for those marriages."

It was a local farmer named Mackie, who first put the new business on a sound footing. He established a sort of marriage museum and he is reported to have made as much as £1,500 in a single year by way of his fees.

* * * *

Killed His Daughter

A thousand romantic tales are connected with Gretna Green, and all sorts of persons, high and low, are associated with its name. Perhaps the most romantic as also the most tragic story is that of the northern Baron and his rebel daughter, who would not so much as hear of the match arranged by her father with a wealthy neighbour.

Greatly incensed, the Baron kept his daughter [illegible] prisonment. "Stone walls do not make a prison," however, where love is concerned, and the girl managed to keep a regular correspondence with her lover—a dashing young Captain of the militia, which was stationed nearby. Cupid soon found the keys of the jail, and one fine morning while Papa was out with the hounds, our heroine, gave the slip [illegible] warders and ran away with her lover to Gretna Green.

Hot on the trail, the Baron arrived at the trysting-place just at the couple were being pronounced husband and wife and blindly fired his blunderbuss at the bride-groom—only to see his daughter dropping down dead.

* * * *

Triumph Of Romance

Gretna Green has had its corresponding institution in many other countries. What love unites, nothing can sunder; it will circumvent, if not ride roughshod, over every intervening obstacle and find its fulfilment. In ancient and mediaeval times "when Knights were bold", chivalry always recognized love as one of the fundamental laws of life. In India the 'Gandharva' union was considered a legally valid marriage, the act of consummation being sufficient for the purpose.

Many are the charming tales sung in mythology and history of those love-marriages, from that of the divine Krishna and Rukmini to that of Prithwiraj and Sanyogita. Current Hindu law, of course, ignores this form of marriage and now Gretna Green, too, goes out of the marriage code of Britain.

Is this an indication that romance is flying away from the modern world, and that we are becoming more and more prosaic and pedestrian? Or is this a sign of the emancipation of modern youth from the apron-strings of their elders and from the strait-jacket of obsolete social customs?

Personally I subscribe to the latter view. Modern young men and women need not fly away to Gretna Green; they can stay, right at their homes and defy the world to do its worst. They are more courageous and confident of themselves than their forefathers. They can thus safely ignore the taboos and bans, and realise their destinies as they deem best.

No! there is no reason to grieve over the disappearance of Gretna Green, which connotes not so much the decadence as the triumph of romance.

Good-Bye Gretna Green! We can very well do without you now!

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS UP

Wall Street Closes Strong

BULLION STEADY

BOMBAY, June 25.

New York cotton market was depressed during the early stages due to lower Liverpool and Bombay cables but afterwards advanced owing to strength on the Wall Street and unfavourable weather news and finished at a rise of 3 points for July.

EXCHANGES.

Foreign exchanges were featureless with a narrow fluctuations.

BULLION.

There was no change on the London silver market. The price of gold was fixed for the day at 140s. 10d.

STOCK EXCHANGES.

The London Stock Exchange as usual was closed to-day. Wall Street opened slightly easier with U.S. Steel being quoted at 51 1/2 dollars as against the previous close of 52 3/8.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.

New York, June 25.

Previous closing	8.72
To-day's opening	8.67
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	8.75
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 25.

Previous closing	4.69
To-day's opening	4.69
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	4.64
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 151-8
April May 1939	Rs. 170-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 25.

New York cotton was depressed by weakness of Liverpool and Bombay but strengthen of stocks and possibilities of Weevil infestation caused renewed buying and covering. Trading in July commenced at 8.67 i.e. five points lower than last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool and Bombay cables but subsequently improved on local buying on strength of stocks and unfavourable weather news with July finally closing at 8.75.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 25.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.74/8.73) 8.67/8.66
October (8.74/8.73) 8.65/8.64
December (8.78/8.78) 8.71/8.71

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 25.

American July (4.64) 4.64
American October (4.78) 4.76
Egyptian July (6.65) 6.50
Egyptian November (6.71) 6.65

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 25.

During the night session on easy advices from New York, the market for J/A delivery opened at Rs. 149-12 but moved up to Rs. 151-6 on higher cables to close finally at Rs. 151-4. The rate for April/May contract finished at Rs. 170

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 25.

TEA

There were no tea sales to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop June July (£16 15/16 buyers) £17 1/16 paid sellers

Dundee June (£19) £19

Lightning June (£18) £18

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/8 buyers) 6 5/8

Forward October December (6 13/16 paid and value) 6 13/16

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta June (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata June (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, June 25.

Previous closing	4.96 1/4
To-day's opening	4.96 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 25.

Previous closing	4.96.15
To-day's opening	4.96.31
To-day's closing	4.96.15

FRANC RATE

London, June 25.

Previous closing	177.88
To-day's opening	177.93
To-day's closing	177.91

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 25.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.96.31 and then eased to 4.96.15 on lack on support. Franc opened at 177.93 and then improved to 177.90 on some support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1/5 25/32) 1/5 25/32
Paris on Bombay (13.187) 13.186
New York on Bombay (36.81) 36.80
Berlin on Bombay (0.91) 0.91
London on Milan (94.27) 94.26
London on Shanghai (0.8 3/4 nominal) 0.8 3/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-10) £7-0-10
Silver (19d.) 19d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 25.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Market quiet and featureless."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 25.

Spot	(19d.) 19d.
Forward	(18 13/16d.) 18 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 25.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-0-10

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 25.

SILVER

Silver ready	49	15	0
Silver Ashad	49	12	0
Silver Shravan	49	11	0

GOLD

Gold ready	35	9	0
Gold Ashad	35	10	0
Gold Shravan	35	11	0
Sovereign	22	11	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 25.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 77 1/8.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 25.

Liverpool wheat opened steady Oct. 70 3/4 market was fairly active on scattered support but general enquiry was slow.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 25.

Hedging eastern selling, increased receipts and forecasts of showers in Northern west as a partial relief in dry areas of Dakotas.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 25.

Wheat September	4	3	3
Wheat January	4	6	3
Linseed September	7	5	3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 25.

London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 25.

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 51 3/8) dol 51 1/2

General Motors (dol 35 5/8) dol 34 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 3/8) dol 29 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 100 1/4) dol unquoted.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 25.

Or Money market with Stock Exchange better users and discount brokers having larger treasury bill payments to meet accommodation from circles outside clearing banks, money was more keenly demanded, but the requirements were usually filled around ruling rates. Discount brokers obtained another good supply of treasury bills but only at the expense of the lower average rate.

Wall Street closed strong.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, June 25.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton July	14	2	9
Sind cotton January	15	3	6
Punjab July	12	5	3
Punjab January	13	8	0
Desi American July	17	9	0
Desi American January	18	6	9
Tone quiet.			
Wheat July	21	6	0
Wheat September	21	10	0
Tone quiet.			
Gram July	22	1	0
Gram September	22	0	9
Toria July	34	9	0
Toria September	34	14	0
Cottonseed July	15	15	9
Cottonseed September	16	6	3
Cottonseed January	16	0	6

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculative Issues Advance Sharply Over Last Close

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Jutes ruled firm. The speculative as well as the higher priced stocks recorded further advances than their last closing. In coals although business was somewhat restricted, the undertone continued fully steady. Teas were rather an inactive market. Miscellaneous was the most active section of the market. The volume of business recorded was on a very broad scale. Indian iron and other speculative issue recorded considerable advances over their last closing. Government securities were steady.

Following are closing quotations five per cent loan (1945/55) 117/14; Bank Imperial conty 386; Railways Arrah Sasaram Light 5204; Cotton Kesoram ord 6/14.

Coals:—Bhalgora 3/13; Churiulia 109; Dhemo Main 12/2; Deoli 6/4; Jainty Central 1/13; Cdiv Pench Valley 31/8; Ct Nazira 8/1; Talcher 1/8; South Karanpura 4/13; West Jamudia 27/12.

Jutes:—Agarpara 14/4; Anglo-India 288/8; Albion 180 small lot Ex Div Belvedere 312; Birla 14/8; Budge Budge 246/8; Dalhousie 289/8; Delta 329; Ft. Gloster 378; Howrah 42/4; Hukumchand ord 6/10; India 258; Presidency 3/14; Standard 250; Union 320.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/8; Dhodesia 1/13; Consolidated tin 5/10; Tavoy tin 2; Indian Copper 2/6; Burn and Co. ord 219/8; Hukumchand Elec. and Steel ord 8/3; Indian Galvanizing 17/4; Indian Steel and wire products devd. 248; Indian Iron and Steel 25; Marshalls and Co. 1/8; Steel Corpn. 5/11; Pref 79 small odd lot H. I. Corpn. 3/6; Dunlop Rubber first pref 125/8; Star Trading invt. ord 26/12; Rohtas Industry ord 22/8; British Burma Petrol 3/9; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 117; India Paper Pulp 105/8; C div Humayun property defd 1/6; Rubbers Digwarrah 7.—A. P.

Carry Message Of Your University Wherever You Go

(Continued from Page 34).

structing additional buildings on the open land and utilising the present building as a hostel will have to be considered at an early date.

The sum of rupees fifty thousand is available at present for the purpose. The University authorities hope that the public will contribute materially to the construction of the additional buildings. The extension of the buildings can be undertaken if sufficient additional funds are collected and the number of students attending the college increases to an appreciable extent. Mrs. Gangabai Bhatia and Prof. V. G. Mydeo are appointed by the University to collect funds and are doing their best to secure contributions to the general fund of the University. Special efforts will have to be made for the collection of funds of the extension of the buildings.

In a teaching University like the Indian Women's University, it is of prime importance that the professors in the college should be men of high character and outstanding ability. The University authorities exercise great care in the selection of professors in the colleges conducted by our University. In order to secure the enthusiasm, loyalty and contentment of the professorial staff, it is necessary to make an adequate provision for a graded scale of pay and promotion and also for a provident fund. The professors and teachers in the institutions conducted by the University must strive to make the institutions model ones. It would be necessary to consider whether a system of life-workers who will constantly serve and promote the best interests of the University should be introduced in the professorial and teaching staff of our University.

"MOST APPROPRIATE PROFESSION."

The professions of a teacher and medical adviser are the most appropriate for women. It is proposed in certain quarters that the University should start a Medical Faculty, a new B.Sc. degree in Domestic and Social Sciences and a faculty of education and training. As our University is a teaching University and not merely an examining and affiliating body, huge funds would be required to start a medical faculty. It is difficult, if not impossible, to secure adequate funds for the purpose in the absence of statutory recognition by Government. Nevertheless it would be desirable that the Senate should authorise the Syndicate to formulate a scheme of starting a medical faculty only on condition that adequate additional funds are secured by the University for the purpose, and no strain whatsoever is put on the present resources of the University. If a scheme is considered, it would be possible to secure a nucleus of a fund which might swell in course of time so as to facilitate the working of the scheme.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 25

Following a further rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 150/8 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs. 150/4 on scattered selling but later prices improved to Rs. 151/2 on covering. New Broach A/M opened at Rs. 170/4 and after declining to Rs. 169/12 improved to Rs. 170. The tone of the market was steady

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but it opened unchanged and later on was 5 points down. There was increased selling and Broach J/A declined Rs. 150 while A/M was quoted at Rs. 168/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	149	12	0
Broach A/M 1939	168	8	0
Fine M G.—			
Oomra July	138	4	0
Oomra D/J	150	2	0
F G M G—			
Bengal July	114	4	0
Bengal D/J.	127	4	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 25.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers	£37-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£37-11-6
Electrolytic copper	£42-5-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37
Copper sheets	Rs. 44
Tone:—Firm	

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 52

June	214.50
August	207.50
October	209.00

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 24

SAKELS—	
July	12.58+9
November	13.02+8
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.06+3
October	10.16+6
GIZA—	
July	12.22—0
November	12.48+5

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Generally fair. Partly cloudy.

Central: Cloudy showers. Thundershowers.

Western: Partly cloudy. East coast scattered showers. Southwest local thundershowers

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 25

Yesterday London gold prices advanced one penny to £7-0-10. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 177.88. Dollar sterling cross rate was .496 1/4. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19d. There was little speculative buying. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed 10 points up. The local market was quiet with scattered selling and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD			
Ready	35	8	3
Ashad delivery	35	9	3
Ashad Tejimandi	0	2	6
Shrawan delivery	35	9	9
Shrawan Tejimandi	0	5	0
SILVER			
Ready	50	0	0
Ashad delivery	49	13	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	8	6
Shrawan delivery	49	11	0
Shrawan Tejimandi	0	15	0

LONDON METALS

London, June 24

Copper	£37	16	
Spelter	£14	3	9
Tin	£189	15	0
Lead	£14	17	6

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 24

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	79	1/8
3 1/2 per cent	92	7/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103	1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112	1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115	5/8
5 per cent 1942/47		110
3 per cent 1949/52	100	1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74	3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101	7/8
4 per cent Funding loan	113	1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary		37/6

Pay In—July 11 Pay Out—July 13

General Realising On Stock Exchange

REACTIONARY FEELING AFTER RECENT RISE

Speculative Counters Look Down

BOMBAY, June 25.

In sympathy with a further rise of dollars 2 in U.S. Steel shares, the local market opened firm and Tata Steel Dfds. again reached four figure level of Rs. 1010. This opening level proved to be the highest for the day as there being no prices eased off.

Gradual long liquidation appeared and prices recorded few points when an attempt was made to raise prices but it failed and small improvement attracted increased selling pressure and the market sentiment became slightly reactionary.

There was general realising in all speculative countries. It is believed that the short covering rendered the technical situation weak and that the market is entitled to a temporary reaction. Some of the recent buyers were unloading and the market was quiet.

The recent improvement in prices was more of a sentimental nature as it takes time for the industry to recover. Thus there will be keen awaiting for the improvement in general trade for a sustained rise in the values of shares.

It is too early to say whether we are going to have substantial improvement as much depends upon international economic state but the sentiment seems to have improved and operators are more inclined to loan on the constructive side.

There was general selling. Cotton mill shares also eased off in sympathy with Steel shares. Associated Cements were weak with large offerings.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 25.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	338	12
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25 y)	807	8
10	CENTURY (Rs. 3 y)	245	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 1)	223	12
100	COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	140	0
100	Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	5
10	Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	122	8
100	Gokak (Rs. 3 y)	143	2
1,000	Hindustan	1,620	0
100	Indore (nil)	53	12
100	Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	100	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	263	12
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	471	4
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	1,100	0
250	Model	39	8
50	MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	187	8
100	Osmanshahi (Re 1)	42	8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	61	8
1,000	Sholapur (Rs 30 y)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	74	6
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	186	4
100	Swan (Rs. 4 y)	100	10
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50 y) N	1,160	0
1,000	Western (Rs. 40 y)	802	8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115	4
25-50	Central (Rs. 1-4)	30	10
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,557	8
125-500	Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	386	4
51-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	142	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-6)	115	0
5	Union (As. 4)	5	6

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	114	8

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	690	0
10-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	14
20	Mercantile	55	8
15-70	New India (Rs. 14)	39	10
200	Oriental	4175	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	6

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	137	8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1440	0
10	Ajmer (As 8)	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	123	7
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	136	14
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	6
100	Karachi (4)	215	10
100	Poona (4)	196	4
100	Surat (Rs 3)	168	2
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 318 plus 3)	155	0
100	TATA POWER (Rs 37 plus 29)	1360	0

RAILWAYS

-	Jad Prantij	958	12
100	C. Province	101	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 25

Bombay Dyeing (818/12) 820 812 808 810 807 815 807

Century (246/14) 247 245 248 247 245

Central India (225/10) 227 225 223 226 221 222 223

Kohinoor (267/8) 270 265 266 265 263

New Great (190) 188 190 187

Simplex (75) 76 75 74

Swadeshi (187/8) 190 185 187 186

Associated Cements (117) 117 116/12 116 115/14 144/4 114/8

Tata Hydro (156) 154 155

Tata Power (1362/8) 1365 1360 1362 1360

Tram Ord (123/12) 123/7

T Steel Defd (990) 1010 990 980 992 988 980 965 957 965

T Steel Ord (228) 228 226 227 228 225 220 224 223/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (170/12) 170/12 170/8

Bellapur (156/4) 155 156 153

B Steam (217/8) 218

B Burma (508/12) 515 510 502 496 507 502 505 498 487 492 493

100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	726	4

MINING

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	6
2sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	6 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	24	10
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	33	12
30	TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 39-3-8)	965	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	223	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	282	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	153	12
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	855	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	218	12
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	493	12
50	D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	160	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-3-0	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	88	4
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	125	10
50	I. Invest Trust	39	0
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	390	0
1,000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665	0
30	Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	60	12
16	Scindia	18	0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26	12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1505	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	289	6
7	p.c. B'bay Tram. (T.F.)	69	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	102	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const. 2nd	94	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7 1/2	p.c Tata Power	1562	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	10
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	8
100	Dh Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	705	0

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	106	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	76	10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	106	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, June 25

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/2
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/13
3 per cent (1963-65) 98/2
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 113/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119.10
3 per cent U. Bonds 97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/8
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 107
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 101/3

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 117/13
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
6 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0
9 per cent 1956 K P T 131/0

Note: No change. Market steady. Next settlement quotes about 2 annas lower.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 25

B C RATES—

T T D 1/5 23/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 25/32 to Sept 3/4 Oct/March

Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 27/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 29/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 273

Bank's buying T T 270 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,305

Bank's buying T T 1,335

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 79 1/8

Bank's buying T T 78 1/2

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 3/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65 5/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 54

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 89 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.96.31 24th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 25th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 25th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 3/4 25th instant

Java London 8.94 1/4 25th instant

London Paris 177.88 24th instant

London Belgium 29.21 24th instant

London Switzerland 21.60 1/2 24th instant

London Berlin 12.30 3/4 24th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 24th instant

London New York 4.96.15 24th instant

London Amsterdam 8.95 1/4 24th instant

London Italy 94.25 24th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.

Gold £7-0-9 23rd instant

Gold £7-0-10 24th instant

Silver London Ready 18 15/16 23rd instant

Silver London Ready 19 24th instant

Silver London Forward 18 3/4 23rd instant

Silver London Forward 18 13/16 24th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 23rd instant

Silver New York Ready 43 24th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 23rd instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 24th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 23rd instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 24th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

MISREPRESENTATION

The following appears as "Editorial" in the Punjab Scout Bulletin over the signature of Mr. Hogg, the Provincial Secretary of the Punjab:

"The Second Round Table Conference for the purpose of uniting the different groups of Scouting in India, is now a thing of the past. Those of us who were present felt from the beginning how hopeless any possibility of unity was owing to the divergent views held by the different groups assembled. Though there was a very real body of opinion which desired unity the declaration by Dr. Mehta of the Indian National Boy Scouts Association that their allegiance was made to the Congress and to no one else, and the definite political background which Scouting would assume, showed to all how hopeless Scouting would become if controlled by such leaders. I felt sorry for the members of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association in India, for I am convinced that if the Boy Scouts Association of India and the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association could have met under different conditions, there would have been not the slightest doubt, that they would have merged into one great Indian Boy Scout Organisation, working for the good and future prosperity of India. Both the Associations have had a great past, and both Associations have very much in common, but it was the introduction of the political atmosphere that closed any possible unification or any future for the Scout movement in India on lines as laid down by Lord Baden-Powell.

I am not, however, pessimistic and I do believe that if the leaders of the Seva Samiti and the Boy Scouts Association in India could get together they could evolve a scheme of work which could be accepted by both, leaving those who are politically inclined to work as they see fit, but saving for India a Scout organisation which could give to the boyhood of India the same opportunities for service and loyalty to their country as is given by every Scout organisation affiliated to the world-wide brotherhood and which recognises Lord Baden-Powell as their Chief Scout. I am convinced, however, that it was the fear of political control, which brought the Second Round Table Conference to the conclusions arrived at."

The representatives of the Punjab Association were not present at the First Round Table Conference. The Headquarters Council of the B. P. Association passed resolutions demanding the retention of the word 'King Emperor' long before the Second Conference was held. Prior to the Second Round Table Conference and any declaration on the part of Dr. Mehta in the presence of the Punjab officials was made, the notorious 'Secret Circular' was issued which had already demanded that the unity move should be smashed to pieces by the 'commandeered votes' of the B. P. Association.

It is a falsehood unworthy of scouts to state that Dr. Mehta of the Indian National Scout Association said "that their allegiance was made to the Congress and to no one else." As a matter of fact during the First Round Table Conference Dr. Mehta had categorically stated during the discussion of the Promise that "the Scout Movement should remain entirely educational. The scout movement should not be political in the sense that it owes allegiance to any political party or leader, or it tries to infuse in the young any one kind of political ideology." I am sure the Council of the I.N.S.A. will stand to-day by every word of this statement and will put it into practice more loyally than the B. P. Movement has carried out the pledges which Lord Baden-Powell gave when he came to India during his first visit.

I. N. S. A Nothing To Do With Congress

The I.N.S.A. has nothing to do with the Congress. The convenors of the I.N.S.A. were men like Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Principal S. U. Shukla, and others who have far from anything to do with the Congress. Soon after the organisation of the I.N.S.A. the Prime Minister of Bombay had casually inquired if the National Scout Association could not function under the auspices of the Congress, and he was emphatically answered in the negative.

During the Second Conference when Mr. Hogg was present several members of the B. P. Association asked as to why the word 'King Emperor' was sought to be omitted from the Pledge. To this Dr. Mehta replied that "the purpose of the Scout Movement was to prepare citizens for the future, and as such it cannot overlook the aims and ideals of the majority in the country. And the majority in the country as represented by the Indian National Congress, and the Muslim League had declared in favour of Independence and as such public opinion will not be with us if we ask our boys and girls to give 'political' allegiance to the King-Emperor." This statement Mr. Hogg perverts and grossly misunderstands to show that the I.N.S.A. owes allegiance to the Congress. In the 'Secret Circular' by the Nawab of Chhatari it was stated that "we have been forced to the conclusion after carefully analysing the cumulative evidence as gathered from the utterances of representatives of 'both' the Associations—that the main impetus behind this desire for a change is political." But, Mr. Hogg finds sudden love for the Seva Samiti for whose members he "felt sorry." Why does Mr. Hogg forget that it was Sir Douglas Young and he himself who had spared no pains to persecute the Seva Samiti during the last ten years. If memory is not short, let him remember that in that memorable conference more than a decade back a unity between the B. P. Association and the Seva Samiti was possible at Calcutta, but it was the B. P. Association which had wrecked that unity; and the fruits of that were bourne at the present conference. According to Mr. Hogg, "both the Associations have had a great past," but it is unfair for him to drag the Seva Samiti into the mire of reputation that the B P. Association has created for itself during the last thirty years crowned by the blackest of its deeds—the secret circular.

Mr. Hogg is not pessimistic. He has seen the thin foundation on which his association stands and, perhaps, is foreseeing its doom after the thorough exposure of the B. P. Association by the discreditable circular. He, therefore, hopes to drive a wedge between the Seva Samiti and the I.N.S.A. This wooing of the Seva Samiti was done to its utmost at the Two Conferences by the Nawab of Chhatari and his able friend from U. P., Mr. Sankar Saran. Mr. Hogg is not aware that the Indian Scout Associations have a different type of "honour" than the thin coat of honour worn by the B. P. Association.

A Letter

Dear Sir,

I am sorry to take up your valuable time, but being aware that you are working heart and soul for the cause of Indian National Scouting, I thought the following might interest you.

I have just received a copy of "List of Groups" of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association together with the Bulletin No. 32 for the month of March 1938.

I was under the impression that the Local Association was practically closed down. Or is it that by publishing these statistics and Bulletins is meant to serve as an eye-wash to the public?

The membership of the Local Association is practically made up of Parsis who, as usual, are staunch supporters of the Imperial Headquarters. Of course, there are exceptions, I must confess. The Parsis hold practically all high posts in the Association. But why, I wonder, a couple of Hindus have not ceased their connection with this Association?

The Association did not hold its Annual General Meeting nor did it submit the Annual Report nor any reason for doing so. But, from the Bulletin you will note the resolution passed by the Executive Committee. Further, I know that Mr. Modi (Bar-at-Law) was the elected Hon. Secretary of the Local Association. But the present Bulletin is signed by one Scouter J. D. Surti. The Hon. Secretary is usually elected by the General Body as per constitution of the Association. Mr. J. D. Surti was away from Bombay. When was he elected a member of the Executive Committee and, moreover, Hon. Secretary of the Association, I wonder?

Sir, I am a Christian Scouter of over twelve years' experience in Scouting. I am longing to have a national troop of my own, but unfortunately being attached to a certain Institute I cannot resign my Scoutmastership on penalty of losing my job. However, I have almost nothing to do with the Local Association.

I have been keenly following the controversies regarding the Chief Scout and I am glad that at last we have in Bombay National Scouting.

I was present at the inaugural meeting of the Indian National Scout Association at French Bridge, Bombay. I am also keenly following the discussions of the two Round Table Conferences. I am glad to note that after all the opposition the Indian National Scouting carried the day by holding to its national views and establishing the Scout Association of India.

I always look forward to read "Aries" articles in the Sunday issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" and to see the progress done by National Scouts. It is a great pity that some of the Christian Scouters have not yet realised their duty towards their country. However, it will not be long before I sever connection with B. P. Scouting altogether and lead Christian Scouters to join the National Movement.

I must congratulate you, Sir, for the splendid lead given by you towards the cause of National Scouting.

You are free to do whatever you like with this letter, if found useful.

I remain,

Yours truly in National Scouting,

A NATIONAL SCOUTER.

N.B.—Sir, could you keep an "open forum" in the "Bombay Chronicle" along with "Aries" article? This will help all National Scouters to place their views.

An Open Forum

The National Scouts Page is always open for contributions and all are welcome to send their contributions to "Aries," care of Indian National Scout Association, 129 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Don Quixote Of Madras

Following closely on the heels of Mr. C. H. Tyrell of the Eastern Bank in Bombay, one Mr. McKay has undertaken the holy crusade on behalf of Lord Baden-Powell in Madras. So the Englishman in India is definitely continuing to contribute *his* services to *our* Motherland. We are very grateful to them, for their service to reactionarism is strength to nationalism. Mr. Kamath, the Madras representative of the 'independent' Provincial Association, had stated with glowing pride at the Second Round Table Conference that not a single Englishman in Madras had opposed the removal of the word 'King-Emperor' from the Pledge. Apparently Mr. Kamath did not know his Madras Englishmen. A key to the puzzle will be found in Balloo's somersault in the "Times of India." The "higher orders" do the magic trick—and are not these orders a boon to us? An Englishman is very political when he objects to politics, and his 'politics' in the Scout Movement is always very consistent with his 'honour.'

According to Lord Baden-Powell there is no word for 'honour' in the Indian languages, and, therefore, if you want to know its meaning ask any English Scout Commissioner—of course, the Nawab of Chhatari knows it too—to repeat the first Scout Law twenty times. Don't you *now* know what 'honour' means?

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FUGITIVES COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:--

Fugitives Competition. 26/6

A	11
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fugitives Competition. 26/6

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Name .....

Address .....

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Fugitives Competition. 26/6

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Fugitives Competition. 26/6

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Fugitives Competition. 26/6

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

HOW TO REDUCE

Through Physical Culture

By A. I. KURESHI, Director of Physical Culture, Hyderabad (Sind).

"Obesity is certainly a disease and should not be looked upon as a healthy sign." Now let us see how far is this statement correct.

A fat man is generally found unable to do any physical work efficiently and with ease. His limbs are so heavily burdened by the superflous fat that it is very hard for him to move them normally and comfortably. That is why he cannot run fast, jump high or long and be quick in any physical labour.

After a very little physical exertion, he is found to breathe very hard and violently, owing to his heart being encased by the extra fat which makes it very difficult to expand in a natural way. Thus, he is very much troubled by short and hard breathing. Fat people often die of weak heart.

He is found to be very much troubled by profuse perspiration and heat of the summer. As the fat has a tendency to melt in heat, it does so during the summer heat and makes the body more hot on that account. Profuse perspiration is due to the fat being driven out through the skin by the heat thus produced. Fat is foreign matter i.e. an impurity of the body, so it is excreted out of the body in the form of perspiration, which consists of oil, salt and water. A fat man's perspiration smells worse indicating greater quantity of impurity present in the body.

Bodily Ailments

He generally suffers from the following ailments:—

(a) INDIGESTION—The food taken by him does not entirely get digested owing to weak digestion and some of it is left undigested and it being thus not expelled out, it turns into fat and deposits on his body somewhere on his abdomen, hips and gradually on other parts.

(b) CONSTIPATION—The eliminative organs are unable to excrete foreign matter owing to inactivity and weakness and when it finds no other outlet, it accumulates on his body in the form of fat.

(c) Insomnia, falling of hair, mental weakness, etc, are due to indigestion and constipation which make the blood impure.

In short, he is found victim to every minor ailment, which robs him of the happiness of a truly healthy life.

The causes of this may be attributed to the following:—

OVEREATING—When more food is taken than what is necessary for the digestion to work on, it is very difficult for it to cope with such a heavy burden of food and such constant habit makes it grow weaker and weaker day by day till it refuses to do any normal work. Much of the food thus taken remains undigested, which again throws a heavy task for the intestines and colon to expell it. The eliminative organs, owing to such constant over-work and undue expansion, grow weak and flaccid and stop working in a natural way. So, the foreign matter when retained in this way accumulates gradually, goes to form fat on the body and makes blood impure, which causes insomnia, falling of hair mental weakness, etc.

UNBALANCED FOOD—When carbohydrate is taken more than necessary, it does not entirely burn up and whatever portion of it is left unburnt forms fat on the body, as it has a tendency to do so.

INACTIVITY—This is one of the foremost causes responsible for bringing obesity. Everybody well knows that systematic physical exercise is the least means for toning up and strengthening the human body. During physical exercise one is apt to breathe deeply and rapidly, which ensures a larger supply of oxygen from the air to the body. Now, the more of oxygen is consumed the more of poisonous carbon dioxide is expelled and thus the body gets rid of much of its impurities. Exercise produces more heat, which makes the body to perspire profusely and, thus, some portion of the bodily impurities is also excreted through the skin. The heart is made to beat rapidly, i.e. the process of purifying the blood is quicker and fresh supply of purer blood is pushed to the arteries. The whole of the internal organism grows stronger owing to supply of purer and larger quantity of blood. There is now no weak digestion and constipation and the body is made supple and agile, full of pep and energy with brighter mental attitude. Fat has no chance to accumulate owing to good digestion and regular evacuation of the colon.

The following are some of the physical exercises which aid in reducing superflous fat. I have seen several fat people reducing a great deal through these exercises and obtaining normal bodily weight and proportions.

Exercises

1. Stand erect with feet 18 inches wide. Raise the arms straight overhead and bend forward from the waist without bending knees, till the finger tips touch the floor or nearly touch it. Rise again in the original position and bend as far backward as possible. Resume the first position and repeat bending forward and backward till you are a little tired.

2. Stand erect with feet 18 inches apart and keeping hands on the hips. Rotate round as far as possible to the left. After that resume the first position and again rotate to the right in the same manner. Repeat about such 10 rotations on each side.

3. Stand errect with feet 18 inches apart and arms hanging limp at sides, Without bending knees or turning body, bend to the left side in such a manner that the left hand travels as low as possible as if touching the floor. Resume the first position and bend to the right in the same way. Repeat such 10 bendings on each side.

4. Lie flat on back on the ground or a cot. Raise both legs simultaneously without raising the trunk till they turn over the trunk. Now lower them slowly to the ground and repeat till tired. This same exercise can be done for variation by raising each leg alternately.

Running And Walking

Running at moderate pace 5 or 6 miles early in the morning is also very beneficial in reducing to normal weight.

Walking also aids in getting rid of unnecesary burden of fat. But an ordinary walk done in moody and slothful manner cannot fulfil the purpose. It should be brisk and military-like and be done with the idea that it is being done for the sake of exercise. One should try to walk in a straight line—not in a zig-zag way. Steps should be comfortably longer and quicker; the arms should not be held rigid, but should move naturally, i.e. if the right leg is flung forward, the left arm simultaneously be moved in the same direction and the right arm be swung backward and vice versa. The distance should gradually be increased day by day till one is able to cover 5-6 miles a day. If one attempts to do a little deep breathing while walking, it will prove more advantageous.

One of the most effective means for this purpose is to work in the gymnasium in company with the other enthusiasts under the instructions of an experienced Instructor. It does not mean that he will have to do wrestling, weight-lifting, boxing or any other strenuous exercises, which no doubt are of tremendous benefit to those who are fit for them. But, he will have to attend to his own programme suitable for his needs. The advantage of working in the gymnasium is that his interest in the work is enhanced by seeing others doing their work enthusiastically. Secondly, he will learn more and more of new and beneficial exercises from his Instructor as well as from other enthusiasts and thus has his programme will vary from time to time and he will not get bored and tired of the same programme being done every day.

If any one who is anxious to be free from unnecessary fat and to maintain buoyant health and happiness for the rest of his life he is advised to follow faithfully any of the above programmes, whichever may be considered convenient and suitable. No one should attempt to do more work on the very first day of commencing the programme, as this may produce soreness in the muscles and hinder or discourage him from doing his work on the following days. The work should gradually be increased day by day till the muscles are properly educated for doing the work allotted to them.

There are persons who being too ambitious, think that the more they exercise sooner they may expect results and, therefore, they bgin to do so much exercise on the very first day that they are unable to walk even a few steps on the next day owing to severe soreness of muscles. This is one of the great mistakes they commit and have a very wrong notion about it. Therefore, I shall warn my readers not to indulge in excessive exercise on the very first day. When the work is carried on smoothly and patiently for about a few months, the results will be forthcoming of their own accord and one will find a great change in one's physique, health and strength.

MEMBERS OF A GERMAN HEALTH CENTRE TAKING EXERCISE IN A VILLAGE MEADOW.

DEATH ENDS MANY YEARS' VIGIL

Woman Never Locked Front Door In Expectation Of Husband's Return

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Ceaselessly praying for the return of her husband, who vanished from home without any explanation 40 years ago. Mrs. Edward Spencer, of Clitheroe, never locked the front door, and never went to bed.

She slept in an armchair by the fireside so hat she might be able to welcome her husband if he came back. Now Mrs. Spencer has died at the age of 82, her long vigil ended without her hopes being realised.

Forty years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer were living quite happily in their cottage. They had not a care in the world.

Then one morning Mrs. Spencer set out to work in a local cotton mill, and was accompanied to the house door by her husband.

He wished her a cheery good morning, and went indoors. That was the last time Mrs. Spencer saw him.

Kind Neighbours

It was learned that he left the town the same day, but neither relatives nor acquaintances cast eyes on him again.

Mrs. Spencer always seemed certain her husband would come back. In addition to keeping the door unlocked for forty years, she kept ready for him a complete change of clothing.

So long as she was able to work, Mrs. Spencer had little difficulty in paying 8s. 6d. a week rent and rates for her home.

Later, with her income reduced to 15s. a week including the old abe pension, she still stubbornly refused to leave the house to which she thought her husband would eventually return.

"I want him to be able to come back to our old home and find it just the same" she said. I would not like him to come back and and find me not there."

Neighbours took pity on the old woman. One provided her Sunday dinner for years. Another sent in a meal every Saturday.

Bags of coal were delivered without her knowing who was paying for them.

British Girls Prepare For War

(By The Marchioness Of Londonderry in "Sunday) Despatch"

TO-DAY THE WOMEN OF BRITAIN HAVE A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY OF SERVING THEIR COUNTRY. THIS OPPORTUNITY IS EMBRACED IN THE WAR SECRETARY'S INVITATION TO THEM TO TRAIN AS AUXILIARIES IN THE DEFENCE FORCES.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA RECENTLY EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT WOMEN WOULD TAKE A SHARE IN THE MODERN ARMY, AND HE SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THERE WAS A PLACE FOR THEM TO FILL IN THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

PIONEERING.

As Director-General of the Women's Legion, the pioneer women's organisation in the Great War which is still in being, I welcome this move to enlist women for emergency service should a general military mobilisation unfortunately become necessary.

The part which women are capable of playing in a time of national emergency must not be underestimated.

During the last war they had to struggle hard to obtain recognition for their services, but when, after the Armistice, the different organisations employed received the public thanks of the King and Queen, I am convinced that throughout the Empire no doubts were entertained as to their abilities.

In the closing years of the war, it should be remembered, no less than 80 per cent. of the work in this country was being carried on by female labour.

To-day, with war clouds gathering uneasily on the face of Europe, the need for the assistance of women trained in various non-combatant duties is scarcely less great than in 1914.

There are at present a number of women's organisations able and willing to co-operate in the general scheme forecast by the War Minister, but it is of the Women's Legion primarily that I must write here.

The Women's Legion was founded by me early in 1915 "to provide a capable and efficient body of women whose services can be offered to the state as may be required to take the place of men needed in the firing line and other capacities."

It first of all supplied domestic workers and cooks to the Army.

Then, in 1916, the Women's Legion Motor Drivers were formed and attached to the R.A.S. C.

Besides these two military branches the Legion had many civilian sections which covered agriculture and all forms of activity in which women could be of assistance for an emergency at home.

THEY'RE READY.

With the exception of the Forage Corps, which was also formed in 1915, the Women's Legion was the parent of the magnificent departmental bodies which rendered such wonderful service during those critical years. These included the familiar "Waacs" and "Wrafs."

At the end of the war over 40,000 women had been enrolled in the Legion's ranks. The transport section, in particular, did splendid work—as witness the Q.M.G., Sir John Cowans, who told its members that "there have been times when it would have been impossible to carry on without your valued and ungrudging service."

Now, with fresh personnel and increased vigour, the Women's Legion is prepared to shoulder even more responsibilities than those it successfully undertook more than 20 years ago.

TRAINING.

Mr. Hoare-Belisha has emphasised the need for the organisation and training of women in peace time to supplement our Territorial defences.

The Women's Legion therefore appeals to all able-bodied women, particularly among the younger members of the community, to come forward and volunteer for this essential national service.

The Legion at present consists of the following sections:—

Mechanical Transport; Air; Cookery; Clerical; General.

The Mechanical Transport Section has been training women drivers for many months in all branches of expert knowledge needed by motor drivers in war time.

They are being recruited in 21 different centres in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

We have now more than 1,000 women enrolled for this branch, but, of course, many more thousands will be required if we are to succeed in building up an efficient corps capable of meeting with any situation of emergency which may arise.

Those who join this section also learn how to guard against gas attacks, how to render first-aid to gas casualties, and how to decontaminate personnel and vehicles.

They are also instructed in the technicalities of map-reading and signalling, as well as enough drill to enable them to move in formation as a disciplined body.

BETTER THAN MEN.

A summer camp provides the opportunity for intensive training in the driving and mechanised side of the work.

The Air Section has been officially recognised by the Air Ministry.

Its object is to provide trained women in several specialised capacities. This includes observers, pilots, ground engineers, and wireless operators.

Here is a wonderful chance to help for all those women who are especially interested in aviation.

Then we have the all-important Cookery Section. The need for women willing to serve as cooks and on the kitchen staff is particularly pressing.

During the Great War women cooks were found to be in every way superior to the male Army cooks, both in regard to the variety of the food prepared and the considerable saving effected in cost.

Napoleon's oft-quoted saying that "an army marches on its stomach" was never more true than to-day.

"TERRIER" BASIS.

I therefore consider it most desirable that when in camp the members of this section should be taught field cookery.

The Clerical and General Sections comprise respectively all forms of clerical workers, including telephonists and linguists and storekeepers, laundresses and waitresses.

In these two sections, as well as in the Cookery and Mechanical Transport Sections, instruction is given in first-aid and anti-gas precautions.

The new scheme in contemplation will thus require thousands of women to serve with the forces in the event of war.

As it is proposed to run it largely on a territorial basis, this means that the Women's Legion is bound to depend on voluntary contributions until the personnel is called up.

Facilities, however, must be given for camps, lectures, and drill halls.

BETTER WAY.

The Secretary of State's scheme is, I believe, preferable to those employed in countries like Soviet Russia and Germany, whose women are compulsorily drafted into various militant organisations.

In Britain women are wanted for non-combatant though very necessary duties.

Nor, I should add, must recruiting interfere with women employer in the key industries or medical services who already have their own special duties.

In the interests of national safety it is imperative that the women of the country should be prepared to co-operate in meeting the danger effectively if it comes.

So I confidently look to them to prove themselves good and patriotic citizens by joining the Women's Legion or a similar body.

A Scotsman, very merry and bright after a jolly evening, woke up the next morning with a nasty taste in his mouth. He saw his doctor, who said, "What's the matter with you? Put out your tongue."

The Scotsman's tongue was as black as ink.

"What have you been doing to get your tongue in this state?" asked the doctor.

"It was like this," the Scot explained. "As I was going home last night I dropped a bottle of whisky—and they had just retarred the road."

LONDON CONGRESS OF FREETHINKERS

Sir Samuel Hoare Says Government Has No Powers To Prohibit It

LONDON, June 5.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, has sent the following letter to Captain A. H. M. Ramsay, Conservative M.P. for Midlothian and Peebles, on the subject of the proposed International Congress of the World Union of Freethinkers:--

Dear Ramsay,—On May 11 you sent to me a resolution passed at a meeting attended by some seventy members of Parliament and by representatives of the Christian Defence Movement representing that the proposed International Congress of the World Union of Free-thinkers, if held in this country in September next as has been announced, is likely to cause a serious breach of the peace, and requesting me, as Home Secretary, to take any necessary steps to prevent the holding of the Congress.

I have now had an opportunity of giving careful consideration to this resolution and to other representations on the subject which have reached me from several quarters.

SYMPATHY WITH PROTESTS

I have already stated in reply to question in Parliament that I should strongly deplore the holding here of a Congress of this character, and I am in the fullest sympathy with the feelings which have prompted the protests against the holding of this Congress, the organisers of which hold and propagate beliefs repugnant to the sentiment of the great mass of Christian people in this country. But the request made to me that I should take steps to prevent the holding of the Congress presupposes that I have the necessary powers for this purpose. In this country, with its free institutions, it is not within the power of the Home Secretary to grant or withhold permission for the holding of a meeting, and no ban on this Congress purporting to be imposed by me would have any legal validity.

The law, of course, provides means of dealing with unlawful assemblies or with conduct likely to lead to breaches of the peace, but there is nothing contrary to our law in the assembly in conference of a body of atheists and Free-thinkers. The Congress, I understand, is to be held in private, admission being obtained by ticket, and while I appreciate that the holding of such a Congress in a Christian country arouses resentment, it must be remembered that this country has a long and cherished tradition of liberty and toleration which in these times it is more than ever important to maintain.

I should be truly sorry to think that there is any foundation for the suggestion that some of those who are opposed to the holding of this Congress may show their resentment by conduct likely to lead to breaches of the peace. I have every confidence that such unlawful conduct as a means of opposing the Congress will not be countenanced or encouraged by the leaders of the Christian Churches and organisations. Of course the law relating to conduct likely to lead to breaches of the peace applies also to the organisers of the Congress and its participants, and if either they or their opponents indulge in conduct calculated so to inflame public opinion as to lead to breaches of the peace the police will have no alternative but to take such steps as may be necessary for the preservation of public order.

HOW MEETING WAS ARRANGED

There is also apprehension that the Congress, though purporting to be a Congress of Freethinkers, may be, in fact, intended to further Communist aims. My information is that a joint committee of four English rationalist societies invited the World Union of Freethinkers to hold its quinquennial Congress in London in September next, it being fifty years since a similar Congress was held in this country. The World Union of Freethinkers includes in its membership members of a disbanded organisation formerly known as the International Union of Proletarian Freethinkers, but I have no evidence that the proposed Congress is being organised as a means of Communist propaganda.

As so many people throughout the country have expressed concern as to the holding of this Conference I have thought it right in this letter to set out at length the position in this matter of the authorities responsible for the maintenance of law and order and I am sending this letter to the press for publication.

—Yours sincerely,

SAMUEL HOARE.

Bombs Wrecked Happiness Of 'Lotus Fragrance'

£1,000-A-Year Husband Turns Butler And Is Now Jailed For Forgery

LONDON: By Mail.

IT SEEMS A FAR CRY FROM THE HORROR OF A JAPANESE BOMBING RAID ON SHANGHAI TO A QUIET CELL IN WORMWOOD SCRUBS.

Yet that is the beginning and the end—for the time being—of the story of the shattered happiness of a brilliant young Chinese business man and his beautiful wife, "Lotus Fragrance," screen actress and daughter of a Chinese mandarin.

The Japanese bombs blasted a big Chinese store to ruins—and so interlinked is the modern world that the repercussions were felt in England.

As a result, the husband of "Lotus Fragrance," Shin Hong Ma, 28, son of the managing director of the store, and until recently its London representative at a salary of £1,000 a year, has just started a sentence of nine months' imprisonment, passed upon him at the Old Bailey.

He pleaded guilty to stealing, forging, and uttering cheques, the property of Mr. Charles Edgar Forman, a City stockbroker, and of Mr. Wainwright Abbott, American Consul at Hamburg. He asked that ten other cases of pledging goods which he had obtained on approval should be taken into consideration.

The raid on the store in Shanghai led to the closing of the firm's London offices. Shin Hong Ma found that his income had disappeared.

He became a 50s.-a-week butler at the Mayfair home of Mr. Forman, where Mr. Wainwright Abbott was staying as a guest.

Detectives at the Old Bailey stated that his method of forging the cheques was one of the cleverest they had ever seen. In his position as butler he intercepted cheques, and so obtained specimen signatures.

Mr. Henry Elam told the Recorder, Mr. Gerald Dodson, that Ma confessed his guilt when seen by the police.

"I am in great financial difficulties," he stated. "It is because of the war between China and Japan. I apologise to Mr. Forman for giving all this trouble. I hoped my money would come through from China so I could pay all this back."

HIS WIFE'S STORY.

In her flat at Hendon, N. W., lovely "Lotus Fragrance" told the story of her husband's downfall to a press representative.

Her two children—Francis, aged five, and Roxy, aged two—played as she talked.

Married in London in 1932, while diplomats and Chinese Governors sent their congratulations, "Lotus Fragrance" was formerly Miss Rebecca To, daughter of a mandarin of the first class in Foochow.

"My husband's fortune and mine vanished overnight," she stated, "as a result of the war in China.

"Then his firm's headquarters were destroyed, and he lost his job.

"We had to face the situation. I was doing some work from time to time on the films, but my husband was too proud to live on my money, and he obtained a job as a butler.

"Of course, he was worried about his position, and it was then that he fell.

"Not a single Chinese went to see him in the dock. That is not because they did not feel sorry for him, but because Chinese of my husband's class feel it a deep disgrace to be brought up in court on charges of dishonesty.

LETTER FROM PRISON.

"But I am determined to stand by him. I will work for him while he is in prison, and I hope to keep our home ready for him when he is free. He wrote to me from prison:

My dearest wife—Before I go any further I must confess that I am a terribly bad man and a person not worth while to any company, and especially not worthy to be called your husband.

Since I came here I have constantly prayed for forgiveness and for courage to face whatever sentence I may receive.

I realise now that had I been a good Christian I would not have become the person I am—a person who has brought great disgrace to his family, and to you, my most wonderful and beloved wife, who has been always trying to help me to get an honest living.

I have no person to blame but myself. . . Your most unworthy husband.

"My husband and I have known each other since childhood. We were betrothed in the Chinese fashion when I was 14. I am 23 now.

"That Japanese airman has a lot to answer for My cousin and his financee were killed when the store was blown up.

"To-day I am going to a film company ready to start on a new picture in the very near future."

"I feel," she went on, "that if he had had better luck this would never have happened.

"My husband is in many ways a child. He realised, as a foreigner in a stranger country, that people would judge our countries by what we did, and so he would often say to me, 'We must never do anything wrong.'

"And now this has happened!"

So the tragic story of "Lotus Fragrance" drew to a close. Her final words were: "Please make it clear that my husband and I are still devoted to each other. Despite all that has happened. I still love him."

SHIN HONG MA AND HIS WIFE, KNOWN AS "LOTUS FRAGRANCE."

Women And Medical Profession

Another step in the encouragement given to women of the province to take up medical profession has been taken by Government by, it is understood, providing a number of scholarships to girl students to join the Patna medical college after the Intermediate examination.

The scholarships, numbering 18, it is understood, will be divided equally over the six clauses of the course, 12 scholarships, it is understood, will be awarded to girls intending to study in the Darbhanga Medical school. There is also a proposal to have a separate hostel for girls in the Medical College.

As for the nursing staff at the Medical College hospital, it is understood Government have decided to increase the salary of Indian nurses with a view to encourage them to join the profession in larger numbers. It is further understood that Government have decided to appoint Indians also as Staff nurses.

The question of recruiting sisters in India when the terms of the present incumbents expire is believed to be under consideration.

Frigidity Among Women

Due To Missing Fitting Mate

Many modern writers have referred to the prevalence of frigidity among women. Shufeldt believes that 75 per cent. of married women in New York are afflicted with sexual frigidity, and it is on the increase; that is, the majority of women are cold.

But the statement of women's frigidity is by no means equally conclusion and final. The belief that the feminine sex feels the stimulus of sex less than the male is not quite true. Women are more erotic than men. Ellen Key, a woman psychologist of love, states that woman's erotic demands, though more silent than man's, are stronger.

Thus, in dealing with the alleged absence of this impulse much caution has to be used in accepting statements as to its absence. In fact, in most cases the sexual coldness of women is only apparent, either due to the concealment of glowing sexuality beneath the veil of outward reticence prescribed by conventional morality, or else to the husband who has not succeeded in arousing erotic sensations which are complicated with difficulty awakened.

As to the greater frequency of frigidity in woman, it may be remarked that it is often associated with neuropathic states, as well as with the anomalies of the reproductive organs, or general troubles of nutrition, and is usually acquired. Some authors attribute great importance to amenorrhea in this connection. Again this coldness may be due to the fact that many women satisfy their husbands when themselves disinclined. This is like eating jam when one does not fancy it, and has a similar effect.

Besides all these causes, the failure in the first love-making in early life creates a great havoc in the mind of women. Generally, it is believed "out of sight, out of mind". But psychologically it is not a fact, because this past bitter experience, like a dark cloud, sits heavy on their mind and haunts their memory all through life.

However the most significant of all in this connection are the fundamental principles of sexual selection of finding a fitting mate. The fact that a woman is cold with one man or even with a succession of men by no means shows that she is not apt to experience erotic emotions; it merely shows that these men have not been able to arouse them.

Becomes Alert

Woman's part in the world is less obstrusively active than man's but there is a moment when Nature cannot dispense with energy and mental vigour in women, and that is after a proper marriage. That is, women's mental activity may sometimes seem to be limited, they may appear to be passing through life always in a rather inert or dreamy state. But when their partners are properly chosen, at once they spring into life; they become alert, resourceful, courageous, indefatigable.

People often marvel at the infatuation which men display for women who, in the eyes of all the world, seem commonplace and dull. This is not, as we usually suppose, always entirely due to the proverbial blindness of love. For the man whom she loves, such a woman often alive and transformed. He sees a woman who is hidden from all the world.

The loftiest and most sacred relation of human life, that upon which social economy must rest or go asunder, is the marriage relation in which the complementary relation of the sexes is shown having a significance beyond the earthly life. But most people pick their partners of life with less care than their partner in business—they utilize less caution in the selection of a husband or wife than in the choice of a cook or in the purchase of a car or cow. The consequence is that large number of men and women are condemned to the society of utterly uncongenial companions with the embittering consciousness that escape is particularly impossible. Bertrand Russell rather acidly remarks. "Often and often a marriage hardly differs from prostitution except by being harder to escape from". And it is because the two sexual constitutions in married life do not complement each other.

Both the man and the woman should be carefully examined not only with regard to their health —not only with regard to their fitness to marry but whether they are fit to marry each other. One man's meat is another man's poison.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of April 1938

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"PATENT INJUSTICES" IN LAW OF LIBEL

Empire Press Union's Effort For Its Reform

"Cut from your vocabulary such expressions as 'the inevitability of war'" was the advice given by Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Under Foreign Secretary, at the annual conference of the Empire Press Union, presided over by Major J. J. Astor, M.P., The conference was held at Major Astor's London house. Carlton House Terrace.

Mr. Butler, emphasising the growing influence of the press, said that not only had the power of press propaganda increased but their position and status had become a feature of the Constitution of each country in which they exerted their influence. Thus their composite and corporate existence had a place in the body politic of the Empire as a whole. "Such a position involves responsibility, and in order that this responsibility shall be properly shared it is good to see Governments taking the press into their confidence and receiving equally fair treatment in return." he went on.

"The responsibility of the Empire press is greater than that of any totalitarian State. The press system of a dictator State constitutes in reality a department of the Government and has the task of putting a consistent and uniform Government point of view to the public. The press in such a system may be likened to a regiment of trumpeters. You, on the other hand, constitute a huge symphony orchestra, composed of many instruments, large and small, of completely different types, and the performers in your orchestra play different parts. The success of this orchestra depends upon the rhythm imparted by the conductor. The conductor is the spirit of our Empire, the spirit which has been gradually built up over the years, a spirit of liberty, order, civilisation, and peace.

FEAR OF ADVERTISING.

"The Pax Britannica is your theme. I think we should trumpet more. We have a certain fear of advertising, but here we are, a quarter of the human race, gathered together in an Empire greater far than has ever been seen before. As a Commonwealth we are the one great Power with interests involved in every quarter of the globe. Moreover, at this critical period we have brought our achievement in creating a world policy up to a certain point. Never in history has such a wide area of freedom and order been created. The task of our generation is to continue to develop the internal growth of this system and to see that its influence endures."

LAW OF LIBEL.

"Patent injustices" in the present law of libel were criticised by the conference. It was reported that the council, instead of reintroducing the Parliamentary bill drafted by Mr. Kenneth Henderson, decided to obtain advice from Mr. Valentine Holmes, the barrister, who had drawn up a redrafted bill. In his written advice to the union Mr. Holmes stated:

"To anyone who has a fair practice in this branch of the law the present law is an outrage. Almost every day I have to advise clients who have an obvious grievance that they have no remedy, whereas I advise clients who have not suffered a pennyworth of harm that they are certain to secure large damages. Moreover, I constantly have to advise clients to pay considerable sums in settlement to persons whose reputation is not worth a farthing, because of the absurdity of the rules as to mitigating damages.

'Broadly speaking, I think that the law ought to be radically altered so as to give a cause of action —

1. To persons who have suffered from offensive public statements about their private life when the private life of the person referred to is of no public interest, and

2. To traders who have had false statements maliciously made about their products or business although no actual financial loss can be proved.

"On the other hand, an ordinary action for libel should not, in my view, lie where the defendant can prove that he has been neither malicious nor negligent and is prepared to make amends by way of correction and apology; nor should a person with no reputation be able to get damages on the same footing as if he had had a good reputation (which he can do at present).

"It is, of course, hopeless to attempt to secure an adequate reform of the law of libel at the present time. This is, in my view, due partly to ignorance on the part of the public of the injustice done under the law as it now stands and partly to the tendency of newspapers on occasions to publish paragraphs which are offensive to good taste, whether libellous or not.

"In the circumstances I confine myself to suggesting amendments to the proposed bill on the lines referred to in the correspondence before me."

M.P.'s AND THE PRESS.

Sir Percy Hurd, M.P., told the conference that he was afraid that the press was not very much in favour in the House of Commons.

Sir Stanley Reed, the newly elected M.P. for Aylesbury, pointed out that there had been only one or two cases of invasion of privacy by the press, and the vast majority of newspapers had retained the dignity which was an honour to the craft. "Because M.P.'s have run away from the responsibility of mentioning one or two offenders by name, it has reacted against us very much," he added. "'I hope in future that mention will be made of the actual newspaper which has committed an offence."

Replying to this, Sir Percy Hurd said: "I do not suppose for a moment that the members of the House of Commons with whom I come in touch have any misconception as to the unique character of the great body of the British press, but unfortunately there has come about an intrusion of what one may call the lower-grade American method. It has caused a reflection on a section of the press and has withdrawn from a large section of the House of Commons that sympathy for the press which otherwise they would feel."

Sir Thomas McAra said it was not a question of whether some papers did wrong with regard to so-called intrusion. The whole question was that Mr. Holmes's statement showed the utter anomaly and absurdity of the libel law as it stood at present. They had an extremely strong case for a reform of the law, and they ought to press in and out of season for a remedy for "an absurd, grotesque, and iniquitous state of affairs.'"

Sir Edward Cunnigham (Australia) referring to the libel laws in Australia, said that they sluffered most grievously from what he did not hesitate to describe as "sheer blackmail."

'Lord Iliffe pointed out that there seemed to be a consensus of opinion that the law of libel required reform, and he suggested that the conference should pass a resolution on the subject urging the council to produce a bill and to take steps to have it introduced into the House of Commons as speedily as possible.

Sir Stanley Reed then proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:—

This conference, appreciating the action of the council in pressing forward reform of the law of libel, urges it to take every possible measure to introduce a satisfactory reform in that law on the lines of Mr. Holmes's draft bill, not only to remedy the patent injustice of the existing law, but for the greater security and liberty of the press, both at home and in the Empire.—"Manchester Guardian."

THE ROPE OF PEARLS

(Continued From Page 13)

became moist. Would not the—Commissioner Sahib" take pity on him and let him off if he confessed the truth? There seemed a ray of hope! Therefor, gathering courage he asked:—

"What would your Excellency do if I confess the truth?"

"I shall ask the Juduj Sahib to be lenient towards thee", replied the Police Commissioner magnanimously.

"Mercy! Mercy! Save me from the terrible jail khana!" sobbed Ahmed, kneeling before Akal Singh. "It is not this slave at your Excellency's feet who has got the rope of pearls—but some thrice accursed wretch"!

"Oh!" exclaimed Akal Singh, quite started. "Who is the man with his hands said, "I cannot tell me!"

* * *

Ahmed rose, and wiping his eyes with his hands, said, "I canot tell your Honour the name of the thief. All I can tell you is that someone took it from me last night.—May he be roasted alive in the nether regions! May his father's corpse—"

"I don't understand thee," said the Police Commissioner, interrupting Ahmed. "Did that other man come to Sunder Lal's shop last night whilst thou wert there-or what?"

"Yes, Excellency. How he came there and when I do not know. Perhaps he had entered the shop through the window on the first floor, and had remained in hiding till he saw me open the box and take the rope. Then he pounced upon me like a wild cat and took away the booty from my hand. I could not see his face, but if your Honour finds any man who has got the marks of my teeth on his wrist, be sure that he is the real thief."

Akal Singh was disappointed to find that the rope of pearls was still as far from his reach as it was in the morning. Then, after a moment's reflection, he said:—

"Dost thou speak the truth? I will have thee flogged if I find that thou has been tellink me lies."

"May Allah smite this slave if he is not speaking the truth," said Ahmed, solemnly bending his melon-shaped head.

Then, after a moment's pause, he added:—

"I will try and find the thief myself if possible."

"Dost thou suspect anyone in particular?"

"Excellency, there are many bad people in the town, but among them Baldeo is the worst. Shaytan never sent a worse man in the world than this Baldeo", replied Ahmed, feeling relieved by slandering the man who had always been his successful rival.

"What reason hast thou for thinking that he took the rope from thee?"

"None, your Honour," replied Ahmed, looking down. Then a moment later, he added:—

"But he is a wicked man"!

The Police Commissioner smiled.

Next day, at about one o'clock in the afternoon, as Ahmed sat on his Otla, he saw Baldeo pass along the road. The sight of the man and the arrogant way in which he was carrying himself, increased the hatred that Ahmed felt for his rival. But looking quite pleasant, he shouted:—

"Well, brother Baldeo, how goes the world?"

"As slowly as ever, Ahmed Miyan," replied Baldeo, approaching Ahmed's hut.

"Come and sit down for a few minutes", requested Ahmed, pointing at the Otla.

Baldeo took his seat and asked, "And what are the winds of life bringing to you?"

"Not much, I have been ill," replied Ahmed, trying to look unwell.

Suddenly his eyes fell on Baldeo's wrist. It was bandaged! His heart began to beat faster. Then assuming a look of sympathy, he asked:—

"What is the matter with your wrist, brother Baldeo? Why is it bandaged?"

"I had a little accident this morning. While I was making tea, some boiling water fell over my wrist and scalded it."

"How sad! How sad" muttered Ahmed, shaking his head. "I hope you have applied something to the wrist to ease the burning pain which you must be feeling."

"No, I have applied nothing. It will pass away in a day or two," replied Baldeo nonchalantly.

"But why wait for a day or two? I have got an ointment which will soothe you immediately. Come inside," said Ahmed, benevolence beaming from his face.

Baldeo looked at Ahmed in order to read the thought that lurked behind his mask of friendliness. And feeling satisfied that his host harboured no treachery towards him, he said, "Very well, Ahmed Miyan. I will follow you."

They went inside. Ahmed asked his guest to be seated, then closing the door, he said:—

"The wind is bad for scalds, and such other troubles."

He opened a box and took out not the ointment but the dagger with which he had opened Sunder Lal's box. Then drawing the dagger from its sheath and approaching Baldeo, he said quietly:—

"Either you give me half of that rope of pearls, or I go and inform the Commission Sahib that you have stolen it!"

"What"! exclaimed Baldeo, jumping up from his seat and looking murderously at Ahmed.

"I will stick this dagger into your dirty carcass, if you some an inch nearer"! shouted Ahmed resolutely.

Baldeo was unarmed and so he thought it best to compromise. He said:—

'What rope of pearls are you speaking of, brother? I know of none."

"O fool, do not think I do not know that you had been to Sunder Lal's shop last night, and that while stealing the rope of pearls from there, someone—whom you most unfairly attacked,—bit you on your wrist"!

Baldeo was enlightened. He exclaimed, "Bhagwan! Bhagwan! So you were the man from whom I took the rope?"

"Yes, I am that man", replied Ahmed with a malignant smile.

"No serpent is more dangerous than the one on whom you have trodden," remarked Baldeo, shaking his head solemnly.

Then after a moment's pause, he added:—

"I agree to give you half of the rope.

He took out the rope which he had not been able to dispose of yet—from the folds of his dhoti and dangled it before the eyes of his host.

Ahmed's heart thrilled with joy as he looked at the large, cloudy pearls before him. If only he could have owned the whole of the rope! Then looking with a smile at his companion, he asked, "So you went to the shop before me?"

"Yes, brother, I was there and heard you mount the stairs. I then hid mysif till you came up and took the rope. What followed you know," said Baldeo with a twinkle in his eyes. Then a moment later.

"But I was not able to see your face there, and so I did not know till now that it was you from whom I—"

"But how did you get into the shop?"

"By means of a rope ladder—which I had tied round my wais' when I attacked you."

At that moment there was a loud knocking on the door.

"Who could it be!" murmured Ahmed petulantly. Then looking at his companion, he said:—

"I will not open the door. Whoever is the caller will go away, thinking that I am out in the bazaar. Let us remain silent brother."

They stood smilling at each other without speaking a word. But the knocking on the door continued.

"Open the door, Ahmed! Open it, thou rascal, otherwise I shall break it open!" cried the man who was knocking in a loud voice.

Ahmed changed colour as he heard the voice. It was that of Akal Singh, the Police Commissioner.

"Open, thou son of a sow!" cried Akal Singh, kicking the door with all his strength. The door which was none too strong, rattled. "Who is it, brother?" asked Baldeo in a whisper, going up to his companion.

"The Commisson Saheb," replied Ahmed in a low voice, with terror in his eyes.

Baldeo's heart stopped beating for a second. Then hiding the rope of pearls in his dhoti, he said "better open the door, otherwise he will break it open."

Ahmed tottered to the door and unchained it.

On the threshold stood the Police Commissioner and behind him were seven police sepoys with rifles in their hands. Ahmed felt faint.

Akal Singh and the sepoys entered the hut.

"I have been trying to find thee since yesterday! At last I have thee!" said the Police Commissioner, looking at Baldeo. Then after a moment's pause, he added:—

"It is strange that I find thee in the house of the man who has practically betrayed thee"!

On hearing these words, Baldeo, who had prepared a little speech to prove his innocence, suddenly turned round on Ahmed, and exclaimed:— "So it is you, you dirty dog, who has been talking about me to the Commisson Sahib?"

"No, no! I never told the Sahib that you stole the rope. I only told him that you were-er-a badmash," explained Ahmed.

"Hand over the rope, otherwise my sepoys will take it from thee by force." said Akal Singh to Baldeo.

Baldeo had much commonsense, and so without wasting words, he took out the rope of pearls from his dhoti and gave it to the Police Commissioner

The Police Commissioner regarded the rope with joy and admiration. Then putting it in his pocket and looking at his wrist-watch, he murmered, "Arrey, it is already three o'clock!"

Then turning to the sepoys, he ordered:—

"Take these two men"—pointing at Baldeo and Ahmed "to the Chowkey. I am going to the palace".

Akal Singh bounded from Ahmed's hut and took the road to the palace. But as he was hurrying to his destination, he met the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

"Where in such a hurry, Akal Singh?" asked the doctor in a sing-song voice halting in front of the Police Commissioner.

"Excuse me, Doctor Sahib, but I have to go to the durbar immediately" implored Akal Singh.

"What durbar!" exclaimed the doctor with a smile. "Get ready for the next one, for to-day's is already over. I am coming from there."

"Arrey, Doctor Sahib, what do you say? Is the durbar really over?" Akal Singh felt quite wretched. He looked at his watch, and said, "But it is only twenty minutes past three."

"May my mouth be stopped with dust if I am telling an untruth," said the doctor solemnly. "Your watch must be late, Commissioner Sahib. The durbar is over. His Highness was looking wonderful with that new rope of pearls which Sunder Lal has bought for him."

Akal Singh's heart sank within him, as he heard the words. Then suddenly rousing himself, he asked with raised eyebrows:—

"Did you say that His Highness was wearing the rope of pearls bought for him by Sunder Lal?" The Police Commissioner's hand involuntarily went to the pocket in which he had put the rope of pearls which he had taken from Baldeo as he asked the question.

"Yes. And it was a very fine one too." remarked the doctor, quite ignorant of what was passing in the Police Commissioner's mind.

Akal Singh remained silent. He did not want to confide in the Chief Medical Officer, so he merely said:—

"Forgive me, Doctor Sahib, but I must hurry to my office. I have got some important work to do."

But the Police Commissioner did not go to his office. He hurried to Sunder Lal's house. The jeweller, a stoutish, snub-nosed man, of about fifty years of age, was reclining on his gadi when Akal Singh entered his presence.

"Arrrey Sunder Lal, I have come to you with the rope of pearls which you had bought for His Highness and which His Highness was to wear to-day."

The jeweller looked at his visitor calmly and exclaimed, "Oh"!

"Here it is, O incomparable jeweller," said Akal Singh, taking out the rope from his pocket and dangling it before Sunder Lal.

The jeweller smiled then, after a short pause, said:—

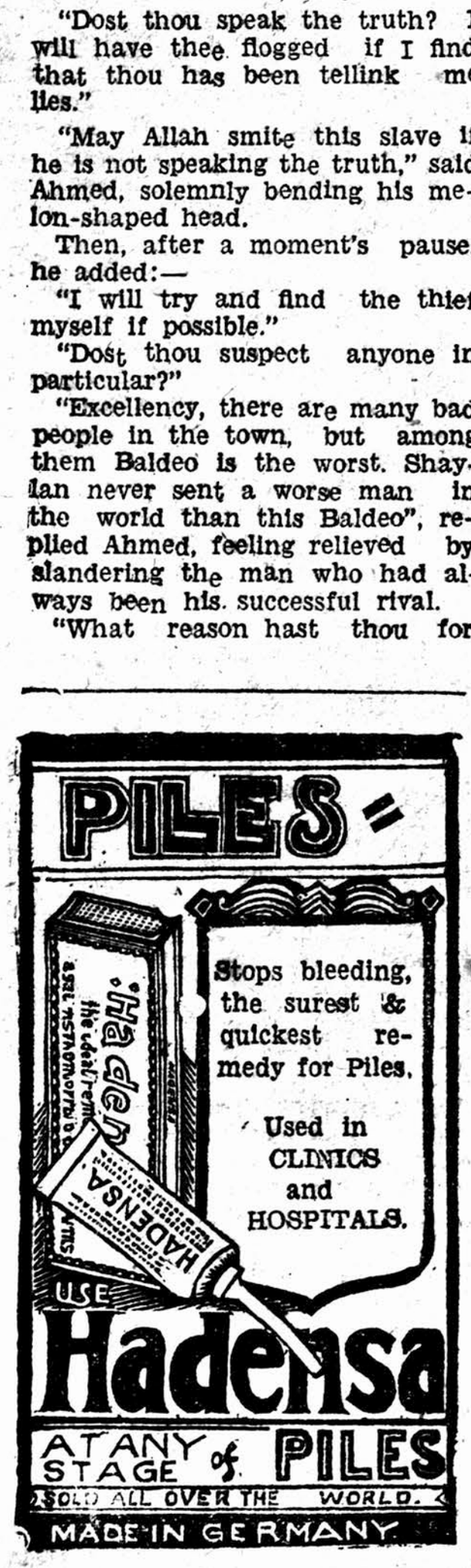
"O greatest of Police Commissioners, I found after the police sepoy had left me yesterday, that my son to whom I had given the rope of pearls had not been such a fool as to keep it in the shop knowing how many thieves there are in this town."

"O, then where had he kept it?" asked Akal Singh, his eyes big with wonder.

"In this house—under by pillow," —replied Sunder Lal quietly.

"But this rope was in your shop and was stolen from there by a man named Baldeo, whom I have just arrested" said Akal Singh, looking at the rope in his hand. His mind was in a whirl.

"It was not worth the trouble of stealing," remarked the jeweller with a broad smile. "Those Pearls are of glass."



CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The other day an old gentleman came to me and informed me that he had invented some new methods of imparting education to children, which he called "Saral Vidya." He told me that he had two children who could speak extempore on any subject. And he said that he had trained these children on the lines of his own method. He explained that it was not at all necessary for a child to waste a number of years in schools; they could learn enough and a great deal with the help of new play-toys and instruments that he has invented. If that is really so, he surely deserves our congratulations.

Unfortunately I have had, no opportunity to see the old man's children. But he gave me their photograph, which appears elsewhere in these pages, and he also gave me a written copy of

The Smiling Child.

their speech propounding the theory and practice of his invention. The children, he informed me, are six and seven years old. I reproduce below extracts from the speech of these children.

* * * *

"Gentlemen, I will speak on the condition of graduates now-a-days. Do you know what the Government says? The Government says that it is not getting right type of servants. Do you know what the parents complain? The parents complain that the money spent in education is money wasted. Do you know what the doctors are alarmed at? The doctors are alarmed at the deteriorated physique of the graduates.

The present education has really proved to be hollow education. We kiddies require a solid one full of arts and industries, which may kindly be arranged as soon as possible. You read every day so many newspapers, and are fully aware about the condition of the so-called educated persons. However, I want you to pay heed to me, and try to investigate into the newly invented methods of imparting education to children easily and without much wastage of time."

* * * *

Now this invention consists of certain three-coloured blocks on which letters of fourteen Indian languages are written, and it is claimed by the inventor that any small child can learn his own language easily with the help of this apparatus. Then there are twenty cubes on which are mentioned spellings of letters, and playing this as a Word-Making Game, one could learn so many words. He will be so clever, it is maintained, through this practice that he will never have to consult any dictionary for his vocabulary. This "World-Builder" can therefore, be used from the primary class to college education.

Of course, our Indian arts and industries must be encouraged, and those interested in primary education will do good to consult further on these points, the inventor C|o Saral Vidya Works, Jodhpur. Perhaps their suggestions and guidance would prove helpful to him for which he shall be obliged.

TRIP TO TATTA

During my last visit to Sind, Dadi pressed me very much to stay for one more day there. So I just proposed that if she took me to Tatta, I might stay. She very kindly agreed, and thus I had to remain in Sind for one day more.

Tatta is an ancient historical place in Sind, and I had a great desire to see this country. It is not on the Railway line, you see, and therefore perhaps, I had been postponing to see it whenever I went to Sind.

Well, we left Karachi by the night's train, and arrived at Jungshahi in the midnight. We took rest in the Waiting Room at the Station. Then in the morning, we left for Tatta by a motor bus.

Dadi and other friends were suggesting that prior to going to Tatta, we should make some arrangements for our stay there. But I thought, if we did so, we would not be in an excursion mood—so we went there just as we would go on a picnic, relying on nobody there to look after us.

It was, however, fortunate that two little girls met us while we were in the bazar. They were just going to school. And when I requested them to take us there too they readily agreed. They were our first friends and guides at Tatta—and lest I forget later, let me even now thank them for the great kindness they showed to us.

The children were active and lovely. I enjoyed their conversation to my heart's content. And as we went on speaking, Dadi and other members of our party were left behind. When I mentioned this fact to the little girls, Dhun—for that was the name of the younger child who was indeed very active—ran back to locate them, and lo!—she had soon brought them to join us.

The School teachers and mistresses treated us very cordially. Many of the girls had heard about the Balkan-ji-Bari, and when Dadi explained to them its further activities and work, all were willing to join this great brotherhood of children—So very soon now Tatta also will be having a Branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)...

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

After we had left the school, very fortunately Mr. P. M. Lala, a friend of ours met us—and he took so much pains to show us round Tatta, that I really do not know how to thank him. He took us round the whole city and all its surroundings.

Tatta is famous for gardens and the Kings' Tombs at Makli Hills. We saw them all and also the Masjid and other ancient monuments. It was however very dusty that day, and it was a bit difficult to walk—All the same, we did enjoy our trip very much.

Just one thing more about Tatta. The buildings there are made of wood, for perhaps the mud of that place is no good for the purpose. Also special kinds of cloth are prepared there; One would appreciate this art so much!

Thus, after enjoying for the whole day, we returned in the afternoon—Dadi and party went

When he Cries.

back to Karachi, and I took train for Larkana—Happy memories indeed, not easy to forget!

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 26th June to 2nd July 1938:—

1. Bro. Khushaldas Rajani.
2. Bro. Piyush Amin.
3. Sis. Shakuntala Pandya
4. Bro. Baldev Desai.
5. Bro. Amadin Jaffar.
6. Bro. Dhirajlal Mehta.
7. Sis. Tehmi Barfiwalla.
8. Bro. Dennis D'Mello.
9. Bro. B. S. Gordhandas.
10. Bro. P. S. Marker.
11. Sis. Vatsala Mehta.
12. Bro. K. V. Narayana Reddy.
13. Bro. Shyam Ghose.
14. Sis. Devi Durani.

THE CASH BOX
(By M. R. M.)

I saw it lying in a corner of a lumber room in a friend's house. I did not then know that within a few minutes the whole household would be in commotion.

(Continued On Page 50)

At Jungshahi Railway Station.

Makli Hills.

PUSHPA

The Children's Own Paper

The Quarterly Special Number—July 1938 issue of PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" is ready. It has a coloured picture on the cover, and is beautifully illustrated throughout. The reading matter, too, is very interesting.

Those who are not its regular subscribers may send for this copy at once, enclosing four annas stamps, from the Manager, 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

New Light On Irish Easter Rebellion

German Writer Reveals Inner History Of German Aid Which Came To Nothing

(From articles by William, in "Geist der Zeit", Berlin.)

In January, 1916, the English Government was obliged to decide on the introduction of a conscription Act. At once the question arose as to what was to happen with the inhabitants of Ireland. It was dangerous to instruct these sworn foes of England in the handling of weapons, and to press arms into their hands. Were the men of military age to be left in Ireland, however, the danger would be hardly less. This was recognised by the Irish leaders as well as by the English Government, and the cry was raised in the various daily newspapers, "Let us not wait too long."

Day after day processions marched through the towns and villages; the participants were easily recognisable in their green uniforms; many were armed with rifles. Violent incidents occurred, such as the storming of the General Post Office in Dublin, and on St. Patrick's Day parades of volunteers were held in every town in the country.

In the meantime the suppression of the Press continued; the censorship worked day and night; weapons were confiscated; retaliatory action was taken, the courts held uninterrupted session and passed sentences of exile. Hundreds of Irishmen were condemned to prison, and protest demonstrations assumed ever greater dimensions.

The English Government took two chief measures for its support—in the first place, the creation of the Royal Irish Constabulary (R.I.C.), a special police force which was distributed over the whole country and formed at the same time a kind of secret service, keeping the English authorities informed regarding the progress of preparations for the rising which was feared, the weapons of the volunteer army, the sentiment of the people, and the names of their leaders. In addition there was a garrison of over 5,000 men in Dublin itself, which could be increased to many times that number by regular soldiers from England within a few hours, should the alarm be given.

The English Government relied upon the volunteers being insufficiently armed. According to a police report which reached London at the end of March, the volunteers only had 900 rifles, while the total of their weapons was given as 4,466.

THE MOMENT FOR ACTION

The spy system worked excellently. Most of the secret orders were known to the English Government, at the same time as they were received by the rebel leaders. The future of the Irish freedom movement was at stake. The ready pens of Irish leaders were constantly at work, writing poems, exhortations, articles, in order to keep the population's enthusiasm for the idea of freedom ever fresh. Prohibitions and censorship were of no avail, and the Supreme Council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood (I.R.B.) was no longer able to withstand the people's mood. It decided that the moment for action had come, and fixed Easter Sunday, April 22nd, 1916, as the day for the rising. Every precaution was taken to prevent this decision from being prematurely discovered by any spy system, however well functioning. Only those leaders knew the date who had collaborated on this great work for many years.

On the other hand, a special message was sent to the leader of the Irish-American Union, the American Clan Na Gael, to obtain their counsel and support in the most urgent problem—that of arms. The secret message to their leader Devoy, ran as follows:

"It is our unanimous opinion that we cannot wait any longer. Any postponement would have fatal consequences. Our enemies leave us no time. The Irish regiments, which sympathise with us, are being gradually replaced by English ones. We have, therefore, fixed the beginning of the rising for Easter Saturday. Unless unforeseen circumstances arise, we must have your consignments of arms in Limerick between Good Friday and Saturday."

This message was read next day at a secret meeting at the Irish Club in Philadelphia. The conclusion was reached that, owing to the German U-boat blockade, it was practically out of the question to send arms from the United States to Ireland. The sole solution, it was recognised, was to ask the German military authorities to supply the republican leaders with the required number of weapons and munitions. The resolution was carried unanimously. The reply received from Germany read as follows:

"Between the 20th and 23rd April, in the evening, two or three German ships can land 20,000 rifles and 10 machine guns with corresponding munitions and explosives at the Fenit Pier in Tralee Bay. It is necessary that Irish pilot ships await the transport steamers when dark falls at the northern side of the island of Inishtooskeert at the entrance to Tralee Bay, and light two green flares at short intervals. You must cable immediately whether these steps can be taken in Ireland, only in this event can certain execution be guaranteed."

The Irish leaders were informed and agreed to the proposal. Further agreements were reached with Berlin via America. In Ireland itself everything was prepared as far as possible. Time was going on, and it was necessary to initiate others, particularly officer circles, into the plan. Thomas MacDonagh's adjutant, by name Eamon de Valera, for the first time took a place in the picture, and was received into the I.R.B. He pledged his oath to follow the orders of the I.R.B. in the same way as he had up to that as an officer of the Volunteer Army. De Valera was a sworn enemy of secret organisations; true, he declared himself, as an officer, ready to obey orders, but declined admittance to the I.R.B. So it was that he also was not told the exact date, but only that the Volunteer Army would go into action on some fixed day.

The question of an adequate supply of arms for the army was still open, and this had to be settled first. Nobody seemed to be more suited for the purpose than Sir Roger Casement, on account of his relationships with foreign powers. It was he who immediately after the outbreak of War had written a series of striking articles in the Irish newspapers on the relationship between England and Germany. Germany must win he had declared, in order that Ireland might become an independent land in the European comity of nations. A great deal of guessing had gone on as to who the autor of these articles might be, and the motto: "England's Downfall is Ireland's Luck" was for a long time on everyone's lips. If, nevertheless, the Irish felt none too friendly towards Germany in the period that followed, it was because they had more sympathy and older, better recognised connections with France, because Irishmen realised that English and Germans were really blood relations, and because the majority belonged to Catholic and nationalist circles. The invasion of Belgium by German troops plaed its part.

CASEMENT'S ACTIVITIES.

In September, 1914, Casement had gone to New York to conduct propaganda for his view that success for Ireland was only to be achieved with American help. Sir Roger Casement, like de Valera, was not a member of the I.R.B. The organisation regarded his departure for New York with disfavour, but, as he had an international reputation as negotiator, and as a man who could never be bribed, he left, if not on behalf of the I.R.B., at least by agreement with it. In America he immediately got in touch with Irish Circles and composed a memorandum which he sent, with the signatures of all Irish leaders in America appended, to Kaiser Wilhelm II. He left on a Norweign sailing ship via Norway, in October, 1914.

Casement's aim was threefold. First of all, he intended to collect all the Irishmen among the prisoners of war in Germany to form, an irregular army with them and then make contact with the Irish Volunteer Army. For the rest he wanted to achieve a free and independent Ireland, and strove for friendly relations between the two States. His third object was to secure a supply of arms

One thing he rejected on principle was any kind of money, collection on behalf of the new Irish Free State. Offers of this kind, which were made to him from many quarters, were always refused, often almost savegely. He found important support in the American Consul in Munich John Gaffney: and, only a month later, he registered an extraordinary

(Continued On Page 55)

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ZINGO BOARD PUZZLE

THE members of the Sewing Circle had put aside their work to engage in an exciting round of "Zingo." In this game each player receives a card filled with a series of consecutive figures. The dealer picks numbered discs from a box and, as she reads them off, the players put blank counters on the called-off numbers that appear on their cards. The first player to fill a row with counters wins.

When the ladies adjourned to the dining room for tea, Miss Ann Thrope lacked only two numbers from getting "Zingo" in one of the diagonal rows on her card. While the ladies were sipping tea, Mrs. Herringbone's nephew glued the counters to the cards. The 15 and 26 were the very first numbers called off when the game was resumed. Miss Ann Thrope joyously cried "Zingo." It is customary to call back the numbers in the winning row to make sure that no mistake has been made. When Miss Ann Thrope tried to do this, she discovered the practical joke that had been played on her.

The poor girl was on the verge of hysterics to think that the prize of a hand-painted tea cup was going to slip from her grasp. Then the hostess recollected that on a "Zingo" board the figures total the same in all the horizontal, vertical and two large diagonal rows. Thus it was possible to check back the figures in the winning diagonal. Can you tell what the three covered figures in this row are? Try this puzzle on your friends.

Z	I	N	G	O
15	28		19	32
21		17	25	13
27			31	
	16	21		20
	22	30	18	26

Rebuses of the Cities

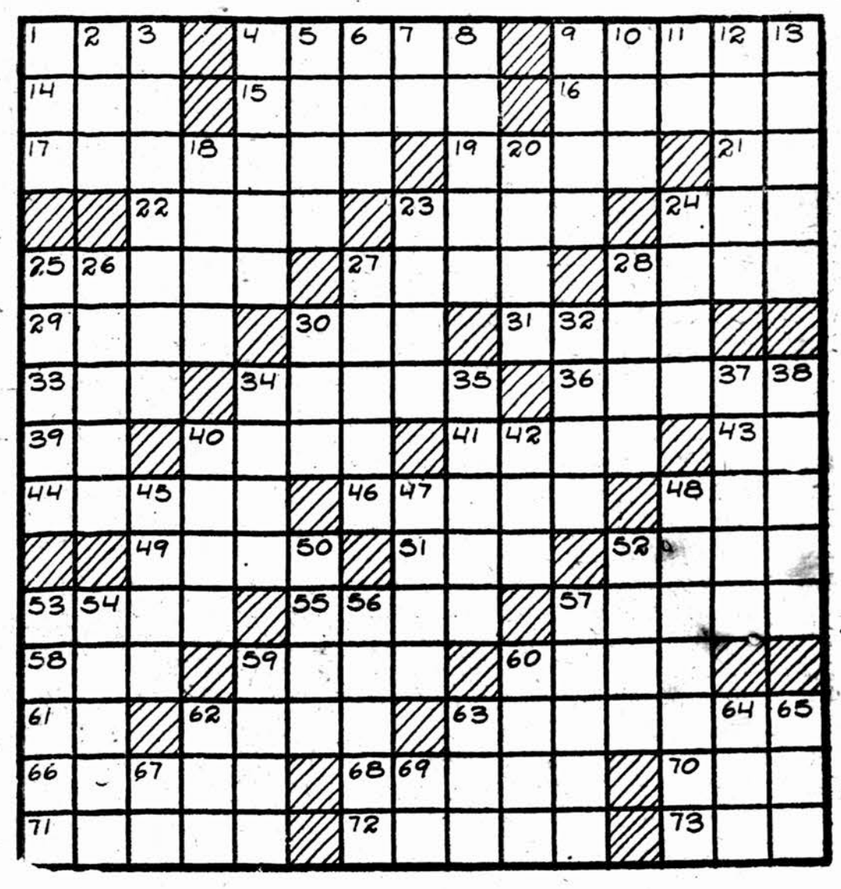
THE names of four large cities of the United States are represented in the accompanying pictures. The first and last of these are state capitals, the first being the capital of a northern state, and the fourth, the capital of a southern state. The second city is the county seat of a county of the same name in the state of Idaho. The third city is a seaport on the Atlantic coast.

Form the names from objects and actions in the pictures.

(For Solutions See Page 55).

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions and Answers



HORIZONTA

1—Candlenut tree.
4—What legendary king had the "golden touch"?
9—Chopped.
14—Salt.
15—Convex molding.
16—Genus of grasses.
17—Who replaced Cameron as Lincoln's Secretary of War?
19—Matron.
21—Interjection.
22—Litter.
23—Central part.
24—Frozen water.
25—Expanse.
27—Identical.
28—Divisions of learning.
29—Residence.
30—Performed.
31—Fell below the surface.
33—Turkish commander.
34—In what city was the treaty negotiated that ended the Seven Years War?
36—Gave a quantity of medicine.
39—Symbol for neon.
40—Native of Denmark.
41—Dash.
43—Behold!
44—South African village.
45—At no time.
48—Incline the body.
49—Gladly.
51—Wager.
52—Who said "A little learning is a dangerous thing"?
53—Chief.
55—English public school.
57—Who wrote "Marius the Epicurean"?
58—Fuss.
59—Downpour.
60—One of a Teutonic race.
61—Personal pronoun.
62—Poet.
63—One who tends cows.
66—Greek order of architecture.
68—Arabia (poet.)
70—What is the missing part of the title of the drama by Victor Hugo: "——— Blas"?
71—Positive terminal.
72—"The Prodigal Parents" is the latest novel by whom?
73—Seat of a bishop's authority.

VERTICAL

1—Beast of burden.
2—Cloth at a door to wipe the feet on.
3—Mobile is the only seaport of what state?
4—Polyphonic composition.
5—Masculine name.
6—Put on.
7—Indian madder.
8—What Biblical city was destroyed with Gomorrah?
9—Part of a harness.
10—Night before a holiday.
11—Pronoun.
12—Make into law.
13—Who was American ambassador to Great Britain during 1929 and 1930?
18—Fine.
20—Who was the Greek god of war?
23—Mohammedan judge.
24—Irritates.
25—Express gratitude.
26—What was the first name of the founder of Rhode Island: ——— Williams
27—Nymph who lured mariners.
28—Soon.
30—Son of Jacob.
32—Hebrew month.
34—Having little color.
35—Number.
37—Run off with a lover.
38—Estate belonging to a widow.
40—Raised platform.
42—Permit.
45—In addition.
47—Black.
48—Annoys.
50—Trepidation.
52—Road.
53—What is the oldest city of Brazil?
54—Greek theater.
56—Pertaining to the rise and fall of the ocean's surface.
57—What English novelist wrote "Wolf Solent"?
59—Speed contest.
60—What desert is also known as the Shamo?
62—Price offered.
63—Call of the crow.
64—Regret.
65—Coloring matter.
67—Negative.
69—Concerning.

Puzzle of the Seven Letters

THE missing words are spelled with the same seven letters.

A lass and her lover were ------- by the sky
Not to ------- too far where no shelter was nigh.
She lingered behind, and ------- ------- old church,
St. ------- by name, and was left in the lurch.
She tried a short cut through a park on the grass,
But sternly the ------- forbade her to pass;
Then helplessly stood the disconsolate maid,
When the lad she was soon to ------- came to her aid.

(For Solutions See Page 55).

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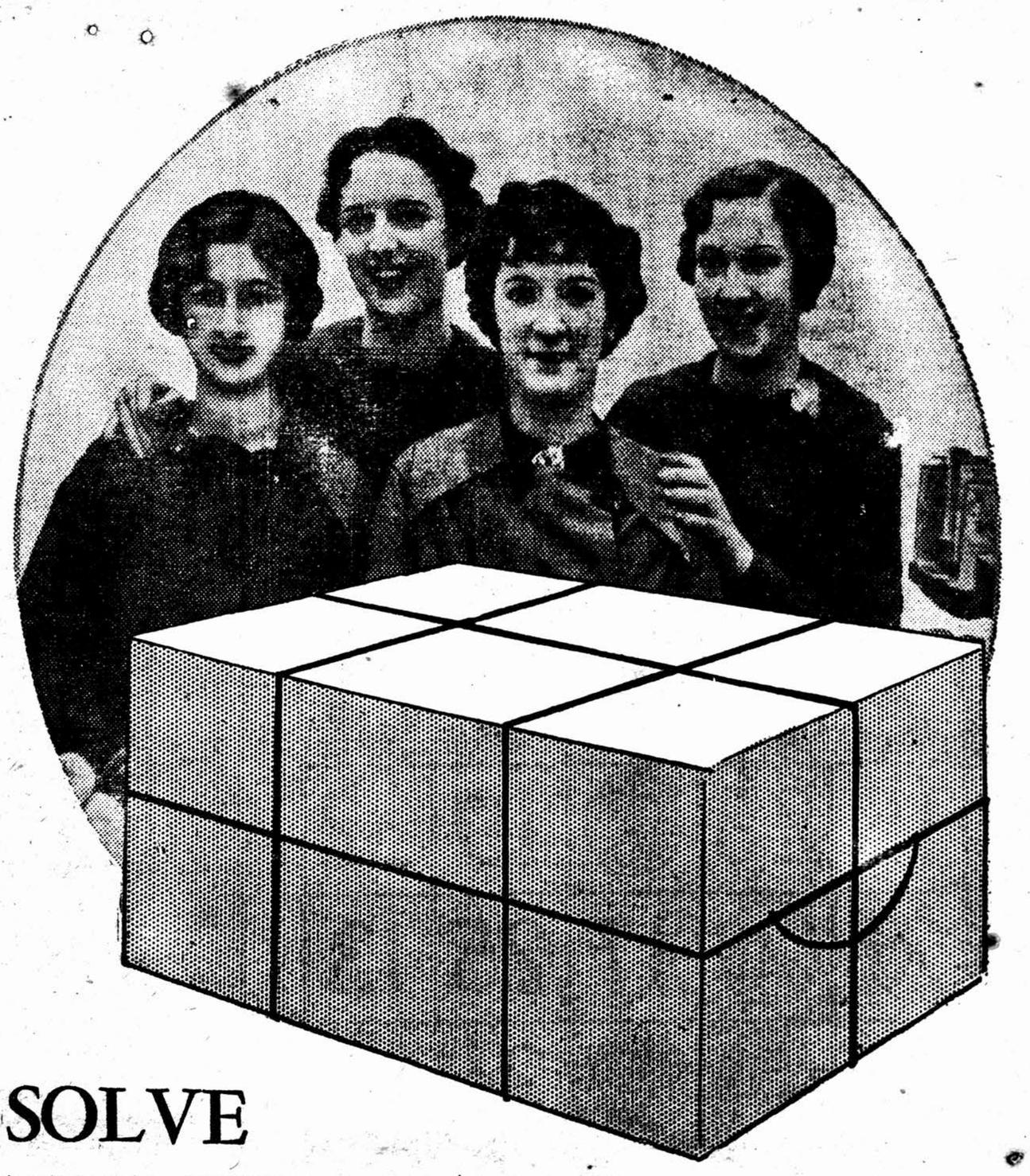
THE P.E.N CLUB DINES

Professor Gilbert Murray and Mr. Jan Masaryk, the Czecho-Slovak Minister in London, were guests of honour at the P.E.N. Club dinner at Papani's Restaurant. Mr. Masaryk had left Prague and flown to London to welcome the P.E.N. Club members who are attending the International P.E.N. Club Conference which is to be held in Prague on the last four days of this month. He wanted them, among other things, to be sure to look at the collection of Prague baroque in Prague, which he thinks is the loveliest in the world.

Mr. Nevinson, who presided, gave two pieces of good news. The P.E.N. Club in Barcelona has been resuscitated under the presidency of the man who held that position before the rebellion, and the Chinese P.E.N. Club has also been revived, though its home is now in Hong-Kong. He paid eloquent tribute to Professor Murray and congratulated the company on the presence of Miss Elizabeth Robins, "the greatest actress I have ever seen," he said, "when she was in Ibsen."

There was a certain constraint about the speeches since as part of an international organisation the P.E.N. Club does not touch on politics, but Professor Murray spoke of the renaissance which he believed was being brought about by the fact that some of the most learned, gifted men in the world were being driven out from their own countries and were carrying their great gifts to far-off lands. —"The Manchester Guardian."



SOLVE THE WRAPPERS' PROBLEM

Since J. Wellington Whiffenpoof became personnel, manager of the Main Street Department Store, there have been revolutionary changes in the routine of hiring new help. No longer are the applicants for sales-girl positions psycho-analyzed to discover hidden complexes, nor are they required to fill weird geometrical figures with crosses to demonstrate that they have the proper muscular co-ordination to wrap up bundles with the least waste of effort.

After years of research, J. Wellington has come to the conclusion reached by leading foreign psychologists that the best way to find out if a girl can tie up packages is to give her a package to tie up. In the new system used at the store, the applicant is given a piece of string just long enough to go four times around the package and make a carrying loop. She is to use this to tie up a certain-sized package without cutting the cord. This test brings out the latent abilities of future employees, for while some girls will tie the package correctly at the very first trial, others will give up in despair.

The illustration shows the manner in which the package is to be tied. The three sides hidden from view are to have their strings in the same positions as the visible sides, with the exception of the small carrying loop, which is to be made only at one end. No knots are shown in the drawing as this would give the answer away. The string should not be long enough to permit any doubling. Can you tie the package as required?

COULD YOU DISCOVER THE HIDDEN CITIES

IN the following account are concealed the names of 68 large cities of the United States. Most of these names occur as parts of several words. Sometimes they are found as individual words. How many of them can you find?

The old gentleman was showing his stamp album to the visitors and the conversation naturally turned to foreign countries and people of rank. Forthwith, the guests turned to their host and all asked him to tell them about his travels:

"I am a confirmed globe-trotter," admitted this man of the world. "A traveler, who like a nomad, is on the go continually. It would take me hours to describe my different trips. However, I will tell you of an amusing incident that happened on my last trip abroad. After leaving America I roamed about Europe, spending August and September in Hungary. Then I visited Switzerland, where my way crossed that of a slim actress by the name of Charlotte. I was walking through a village in the canton of Lucerne, when someone tapped me on the shoulder and said, 'Hello'. Well—I was quite taken back, as there are no kin nor folk of mine in that country. Wheeling about, I recognized a girl who had been introduced to me aboard ship near the fifteenth meridian in the Adriatic or in the Mediterranean sea, I don't remember which. She had been my sister Enid's pal at Kansas University. This damsel made such an impression on me with her auburn hair and orange dress, that I suggested we dine at a Swiss chalet nearby.

"This chalet stood in the midst of a little rock garden, surrounded by mountain laurels, and over the roof waved the Swiss flag from a tall flagstaff, flashing like a bird with a red wing in the hot spring sunshine which stole down between the tiles. In the distance two chateaus tinged with golden sunlight glittered through the mist while from afar gold lined the mountain peaks, creating an effect not unlike the aurora borealis lighting up the pine bluffs of Canada.

"Under an elm, I ran into a sleeping domestic whose broad face betrayed his eskimo lineage He showed us a promenade that led to a hidden veranda behind which was the dining room. A half a dozen waiters came forward and we chose a lame fellow who brought us to a table at a window facing the south.

"Bending forward, the waiter lifted from the chair a superb angora cat who had played havoc —alas—with the cushions. Then the waiter, having disposed of the rude cat, urged us to be seated. Passing the menu to her, I entreated Charlotte to try the champagne. Charlotte answered with arms akimbo: 'I seldom drink wine at my hotel, ginger ale is the strongest beverage I care for. Usually, in a sandwich, I take caviar. They have none on this bill of fare, but they have salmon roe fried in butter which costs a dollar. Am I extravagant to order it?'

"By way of answer I reached into my pocket for my bill fold only to discover that I had nothing but a Lincoln penny. I had left my wallet in my automobile, not the new car I bought in British Columbia, but a nondescript machine which had stalled in a corral eight miles down the road.

"Needless to say, I attempted to explain things to the girl, facetiously remarking that though I was rich Monday, tonight I would be poor. Charlotte's eyes grew hard as flint and her glance pierced me like a rapier. Realizing the awkwardness of the situation, I assured her that if she would loan me enough money for a taxicab I would reimburse her as soon as I could get to my car.

"Charlotte answered with a groan: 'O.K. Evidently you take me for a bigger fool than I am. It's not enough that I have to pay for this dinner. You also want me to hire a cab. The next thing you'll be asking me to treat you to an opera or a cinema show.'"

INVERTED PYRAMID

HAVE the dictionary handy when you tackle this puzzle, for, unless you have a very good vocabulary, you will meet a couple of words with which you are unfamiliar.

Fill the squares with letters spelling words answering the following definitions:

Horizontal rows:
1. A cutting in two.
2. Pertaining to a bull.
3. Salt water.
4. A sheltered place.
5. Fifty.

Vertical rows:
1. Five hundred.
2. Pronoun.
3. Vehicle.
4. To throw with violence.
5. A bay window.
6. A prong.
7. Number.
8. Pronoun.
9. Why? (Wigwagging).

(For Solutions See Page 55).

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND

Watans, Inams And Jagirs Must Go

Gandhiji's Trusteeship Theory Must Prevail

REVIEW OF SASWAD MEETING OF M.P.C.C.

By "UBIQUITY"

For the last few years it has become fashionable for disgruntled politicians and discomfited followers of theirs to say that Maharashtra has fallen down from the high pedastal that was hers. Of late, Dr. Justice M. R. Jayakar of all other people has been giving expression to this feeling from what he calls non-partisan and non-political platforms.

Mahratta Congressmen

Some one complained in the same strain at the Kolhatkar anniversary meeting held at the Brahman Sabha Hall in Bombay the other day. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta tried to be sarcastic and retorted that with Mr. Shanker Rao Deo and Achyut Rao Patwardhan in the Working Committee of the Congress, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher as Bombay's Prime Minister and Mr. L. M. Patil as his colleague, Mr. V. G. Mavlankar as the Speaker of the Bombay Assembly, the idea that Maharashtra had no place in the Sun of India's politics was simply chimerical. If having certain Mahratta names in the list of all India leaders was the test of the progress and prosperity of Maharashtra and if the absence thereof the test of its retrogression and adversity, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had blurted out at the truth without to do so.

Mr. Mehta, however, thought he was making a mistake and he rather vehemently added that all the public men mentioned above were in the places they occupied because they had sold the soul of Maharashtra by worshipping in Mahatma Gandhi's shrine, they had all given up independent thinking and, therefore, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the repository and custodian of Maharashtra's cultural and intellectual heritage, was furious at them.

Mr. Deo's Crushing Reply

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo has recently dealt with this topic and has given a crushing reply to all doubting Thomases who think or imagine that Maharashtra has fallen on evil days. Messrs N. V. Gadgil and K. M. Jedhe (Central M.L.A.'s) have also elaborated his thesis further in their tours. Mr. Deo said if service and sacrifice in the fight for independence which included the Non-co-operation and Satyagraha movements of 1920-21 and 1930-32 by an ever-growing number of men and women of the requisite calibre was the test of Maharashtra's being the forefront of Indian politics, that test was more than amply fulfilled by Maharashtra, even if a good many of the celebrities in Maharashtra had kept themselves away from the current.

A Socialist leader of young Maharashtra also joined this controversy and added that the Cawnpore and Meerut trials and the presence of the Mahratta element among the accused was undeniable evidence of the fact that the young generation of Maharashtra was directly in sympathy with the political and social world-forces which were struggling to create a new world. Certainly he made an important contribution when he said that.

Meeting At Saswad

A recently held meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Committee at Saswad proved how Socialism is not merely an ethical doctrine in the air, but an influence of practical significance in the socio-economic reconstruction of society. The M.P.C.C. passed twelve resolutions at this meeting. One of them was to the effect that the 'vatani' and 'inami' lands which are, for generations free of any assessment should be treated as ordinary 'ryotvari' lands. The resolution is couched in felicitous language requesting the Bombay Government to explore whether they could not abolish all vatans and inams and thus find an extra amount of about one crore of rupees to make good their dwindling resources. In conformity with the Gandhian doctrines of trusteeship, the resolution also appealed to all vatandars and inamdars to give up their age-old rights of their own accord and play the role of the Japanese Samurais in India in in the best interests of the country.

It may be recalled that the M.P.C.C. had also passed a resolution about a couple years ago in favour of the abolition of the Khoti system which obtains in the Konkan Districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri in about twenty years' time. This was before the general elections and this resolution is responsible for alienating the Khots from Congress in these Districts. Had they been on the side of the National Congress, there would have been half a dozen more M.L.A.'s on Congress Benches in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has already moved a Bill to abolish the Khoti System and it may come up for consideration in the Poona Session very soon. Congress in Maharashtra has to make up its mind whether to be on the side of the vested interests or not. So have the Government of Bombay to decide upon a definite line of action. The official policy of the Congress is to work in the interest of both the landholders and the cultivators, the capitalists and workers and one may say, the Government and the people. It will require no small statesmanship on the part of the leadership of the Congress to conciliate these conflicting, if not irreconcilable interests.

Success In Board Elections

That the masses are now wholly after the Congress was once more proved in the recently held District Local Board Elections according to the amended District Local Boards Act. Under this Act the Taluka Boards have been abolished altogether but the strength of the District Boards has been increased. Maharashtra consists of all Districts of the Central Division, one District of the Northern Division (Thana) and two Districts of the Southern Division, viz., Kolaba and Ratnagiri. The elections took place in nine out of the eleven Districts which make the Congress province of Maharashtra and in all Districts Congress nominees have been returned with clear majorities. In order that all Boards should work with the same policy, a Committee consisting of Messrs Deo, Gadgil and Jedhe has been appointed to direct, supervise and control their work.

This was necessary in view of the fact that all the Congressmen returned to the new Boards are not angels. It is true that several of the people who have fallen in love with the Congress recently are pursuaded to do so, because Congressmen are now in position of power and authority. But discipline and character are insisted upon by those who guide the destinies of the Congress and therefore there is the assurance that past sinners will be saints when put in the Congress crusible. For the education of Congressmen in places of power and authority whether big or small, a corrective agency is indispensable. Even the Ministers are controlled by the Parliamentary Board. It is quite in the fitness of things therefore that the administration of the Boards by Congress members should be subject to review and correction by a Committee of people who enjoy universal confidence.

RELATIONSHIP

(Continued From Page 8)

words of the poet—'where poverty is bliss it is folly to be rich', or, to be exact, to be good paymaster.

Mr. Socialist, you wonder Alice-like and ask Sir Legal Lore if he has read Stephen Spender's "Forward from Liberalism". I ask the 'puppy' if he has read the book in Gujarati by Suchkehnewala, 'Kaziji Kehnewala, kooch karnewala nahin'?

You naively ask: "Why in your Liberal Parties you never find any under age of 55? Why, it is as easy to answer as to answer that two and two make four. The first three decades of life are wasted in winning—or attempting to win—academic distinction. Another decade or two is passed in making headway in the courts, or commercial firms, or share bazaars. Making the most of the bargains, pretending to be on the side of Opposition to the ruling authorities they snatch crumbs thrown them with one eye always on the main chance—they very nearly reach the Psalmist's time-limit. They are wise enough to cap all achievements by joining the serried ranks of the Old Fogeys, for the happy consumption of winning the caudal appendage, the chhota titles of Khan Sahebs and Rao Sahebs not being considered attractive. Naturally all this can't be achieved when they are in their thirties or forties. Dear 'puppy', you're not a calculating chappie. You are bringing in the revered name of William Pitt, also that of Sir Robert Walpole and the former's historic retort. Like the former you like to be "a young fool than an old one". Well, you are welcome to be young fool. Out of shyness, or perhaps your respect to the age, you do not utter the historic words uttered on the floor of the Mother of Parliaments. "The wretch who seeing the consequences of a thousand errors continues still to blunder", etc.

Sir Legal Lore is right when he returns to the 'puppy' with his ideal to destroying "all incentive to work and enterprise". It is due to the enterprise of worthy Liberals that we see in big cities the starting of big associatoins and their annual tamashas where they with swelled chest parade their loyalty to the rulers, and the origin of public institutions like hospitals and homes after getting up pageants and fairs, and, securing money—of course mostly from the purse of the poor and the middle class. Lord bless their tribe!

WISHES OF HAPPY DREAMS

So forward the Liberal Sab! Forward the young 'puppy' with your yelping and whining.

Good night, Sir Legal Lore. Sleep well. Don't be disturbed by silly Socialiphilis. Dream the pleasant happy dreams of crediting your Bank account with about 445 gold mohurs (or Rs. 10,000), with the prospect of securing satrapy of a burra or chhota province dangling before you, acting or full-fledged, which you have richly deserved for sticking to the mighty Sircar through thick and thin, through glory and obloquy, as Macauly would say.

Good night, good young Socialist. You also sleep well, with the sweet dream of winning from 50 to say 100 gold mohurs, as some judicial crumbs may be thrown at you sooner or later, as the four corners of the courts are big enough to accommodate men like you. I may be mistaken. Perhaps you would be able to withstand each temptation. But worthier souls have succumbed to such silencings in the past. I wish I may prove a false prophet. Meanwhile, good night to you both. Pleasant dreams and fairy land to you both! Amen!

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WHERE MAN NEVER AGES

STRANGE LEGENDS OF THE MAGIC LAND OF O'BRAZIL OFF THE ROCKY COAST OF NORTH-WEST IRELAND

Ireland is the land of legends. Many of these are fascinating tales in which magiclore is interwoven with facts. In this article Mr. George Edinger tells in the "Sunday Express" some of the most interesting of the legends, centering round the magic land of O Brazil off the Rocky coast of North-west Ireland.

I was walking home one evening along coast of County Mayo where the lakes, the sea, the mountains and the islands are so closely entangled with each other that a man cannot tell which is the beginning of the ocean and which is the end of Europe.

And as I looked out over the water I thought I saw an Island far away on the western horizon, framed for a moment in the setting sun.

I rubbed my eyes and it was gone again. Cloud, or shadow, or trick my eyes had played me It was gone.

Yet, since I could not forget it altogether. I fell to thinking of the old islands out there and the tales there are about them along this shore. The isle that Bran found and the isle where St. Brendan sailed, and O Brazil, the fabled land of apples where man never ages, and the sunken city off Donegal. . . . . 'Lost Kilshapeen'

'That thrusts its gold rooved towers and palaces of pride through the Atlantic waters green each seven years.

But all who look on it must die before its next coming until the golden key is found that lies buried beneath Mount Callan, when the land shall be freed of its spell and rise out of the waters again

Yet sometimes on a clear day its powers may be seen sparkling through the water, and the scent of the wild thyme in its buried fields is wafted to the Donegal fishing boats as they come sailing home on just such an evening as I thought saw the Island.

Was this the land to which Bran sailed a thousand years ago?

He was sleeping near his fort. the story goes, when he seemed to hear a woman singing of a glorious island round which the sea horses glistened, where there dwells neither treachery, death, nor sickness, which glows in incomparable haze with snowy cliffs and strands of dragon stone.

So Bran set sail with twenty-seven followers. And he passed by many strange islets that were set in the great endless ocean, some girt with brazen walls, some with high cliffs, some low and sandy.

Ants As Big As Foals

On one were demons watching a horse race on a magic racecourse on another were red-hot swine that dwelt in mighty caverns to watch over the golden fruit, and there were islands with ants as big as foals.

Beneath the water as they sailed they beheld roofed palaces, people and cattle, and once a hideous serpent coiled about a tree was seen to devour an ox as their ship passed over it.

And so they came to Magh Mell, Isle of Laughter and of women. There Bran and his companions dwelled happily with the fair women, it seemed but a short while. Then sails were set and they returned to Ireland again.

But no sooner had the first of them set foot upon her shore than he crumbled into dust. And behold he had been dead for a hundred years. Only in Magh Mell they have no such thing as time.

Then after him came certain men of Ross. They had murdered the King of Monaghan and were condemned to die for it. But by the intercession of St. Columba they were set adrift in little boats instead.

Sailing west from Erin, they came to a river of milk in an island where there were brazen walls (always those brazen walls), where men had heads like cats and the birds sang the Song of Solomon.

Land Of Devout People

But at last reached a land of devout people where they were bidden to return to Ireland to warn her that if she did not cease to neglect God's testament strangers would overcome Erin and dwell on a half of the Island.

St. Brendan was a real person He died on May 16, 576. There is no doubt about that whatever. I wish I could be as certain of his voyages. Part of the story is natural enough. The islet covered with white birds, the sea cats (seals?) that slid upin the reems. the walrus with his furze-like bristles and huge tusks. the flat land of marigolds, the flakes of glassy ice that stayed his frail boating like crystal, are surely, convincing things.

The mighty whirlpool is probably the Maelstrom. the dark dwarfs who carried away one of the monks that sailed with him may be the Eskimos.

But the scaly whale Iasconeus on whom the saint rode for a night, the rock where he found Judas enjoying his yearly respite from the flames of hell, and the island surrounded by darkness save once in seven years are clear fantasies.

And what of the Great Land of Promise that is limitless, that lies six weeks west of Ireland, where a great still river flows out of the north? Is that fancy also? Or did the holy saint come, 200 years before the Norsemen, to the shores of America?

For this was near the age where legend becomes as hard to separate from truth as the lakes of Mayo are hard to know from her bays and the mountains from the islands

A Strange Magical Country

The saga of Leif Ericson, who is thought to have found Labrador, is admitted to be true. Why should the tale of St. Brendan be pure myth?

For the strangest thing about the Irish tale of a lost land west of Connaught is that it lingered into the ages of scepticism and even into the ages of steam.

The isle of O Brazil was first put on the maps in 1320. And when the great age of the explorers came, the enchanted land of Brendan and of Bran was sought as diligently by the ships of all nations as the golden city of Eldorado.

And Ireland united with England, France, Portugal, and Spain in believing that there lay, off the main routes of trade, seldom within human sight, this strange magical country where there was a rainbow stream, where the rabbits were as big as ponies, and where man knew not age.

Strangely unreal, yet strangely persistent, it comes back from time to time, often reported, seldom seen, once almost proven, then suddenly gone again, till the head aches over it.

In 1497 the Duke of Milan's Minister in London, says an Isle of Seven Cities has been found. Later, the Spanish Ambassador is assuring his master, King Ferdinand, that "the men of Bristol have these seven years sent every year two or three or four caravels to seek O Brazil and the seven cities thereof."

The finding of America, the discovery of the real Brazil (it takes its name from the unreal one), the increased trade with the Indies; none of these things served to shake men's faith in the lost land that lay near Ireland —"so near that on a clear day men may look on it from Teeling Head."

It concentrated all the tales of mystic islands in itself. It was Bran's Magh Mell, it was Brendan's promised land, it was the sunken world of cities that rose once in seven years.

It flitted about the maps of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries with ever-varying site and proportion, until it vanished altogether. It was sighted by Captain Rich with harbour and headlands that vanished into the mist by spell of its enchanters in 1637.

Boullaye le Gouz, sailing for Ireland, saw it with trees and cattle a mile off in 1644.

Kidnapped Fisherman

It was solemnly debated on the motion of the member for Derry in the Dublin Parliament of 1663. 'Multitudes have seen O Brazil, or the enchanted island which is a large absolute island off our coasts," he said.

In 1674 Captain John Nisbet, of Killibegs, claimed that he had landed upon it, that it was sixty miles by thirty, that he has rescued an old Scots gentleman there with his servants, whom "a diabolical necromancer held prisoner."

He even brought his passengers back to Killibegs, where "by their ancient clothes, money, and old-fashioned talk ,they persuaded many of their truth."

In August 1668 a fisherman called Morrough Lee was kidnapped in Galway Bay by two strangers, who, he said, carried him off to O Brazil and then brought him blindfold back to Galway again.

Now the battle of the mapmakers was fiercely waged, some put it in, some left it out, some tried to hedge round the problem with question marks, some tried to get out of it by calling the place a rock.

"In this position several sea charts represent an island", a French mapmaker wrote in 1724, "they give it the name Brazil. I do not know on what foundation this island has been placed, but I have difficulty in persuading myself that there are isles so short a distance from our coasts which have remained unknown to us up to this."

The Tale Of O'Brazil

In a memoir description and explanation of the North Atlantic Ocean, dated 1850 the entry runs: "Brazil Rock. Its existence has been doubted. It was, however, seen in the year 1791 by the company and master of an English merchant ship which passed so near they might have cast a biscuit ashore." Still the editor was not quite convinced about it and when he re-issued his work in 1865 he left O Brazil out of it altogether.

And, of course, it has never come back, save in the tales and thoughts of Connaught folk. Most people who heard the tale think that some early tradition on America brought back by sailors driven out of their course, held away in Western Ireland since the beginning of her history.

To support their theory they quote the Roman Poet Seneca, who prophesied the finding of America when Christ was on this earth.

"Ocean shall loose her bounds and there will be a vast new world across the sea.

Fort With Walls Of Bronze

Columbus knew those lines when he sailed and, seeing there was at least one Irish sailor in his company, he may also have known the tale of O Brazil.

But there is another possibility. Seneca may have been thinking less of the future than of the past, of the sunken continent of Atlantis which, says the Greek philosopher Plato was as great as Asia Minor and North Africa combined and which lay just west of the Straits of Gibraltar.

Atlantis had a fort with walls of bronze and copper and a most marvellous racecourse, he said.

That's very like the tales of Barn and the Men of Ross.

Maybe there really were some strange lands out west from Teeling Head once and the rock of Brazil was the last trace of them that stood above the water.

Maybe people just imagine it, as I imagine that island of County Mayo.

Teaching The Mother Tongue

(Continued From Page 5)

definite asset. But, if he takes the issue that to read trash is a moral offence, and if he coerces rather than persuades, he will be doing them a mischief, in spite of his good intent. Furthermore, if the teacher's own attitude is insincere towards literature, children will not fail to detect it.

The teacher should mark which books children like. Children like to read contemporary literature, children should be encouraged to buy books they like for themselves. Sometimes each pupil should be allowed to read in class a book of his own selection, while the teacher shares his interest. Sometimes teacher and class go through, a book together and special arrangements for circulation of good books should be made in the school.

Besides, children ought not to grow ignorant of classical literature, e.g. of Poet Tagore's work, etc. Such books may be over the heads of children—that way they are over the heads of us. Sometimes, but it should be sufficient, if in the school they prove a success. Children delight reciting a surprising number of separate poems selected by themselves and they like to read and appreciate many others. They delight even in composing poems of their own children have a natural love for beauty of sound, for the picturesque, the concrete, the imaginative —that is to say, for Poetry.

Care should be taken that distaste for Poetry is not created in them—as will generally be the case if undue insistance is laid on on perfect memorising, or if detailed explanations are given for every word or phrase or if indifference is shown. There is no lesson, like the poetry lesson for producing that intimacy between the teacher and the class, which makes the school a happy place.

Teacher—"Who can define indigestion?"

Pupil—"It is the failure to adjust a square meal to a round stomach."

Judge—"What proof have you that your client is insane?"

Attorney—"Your honor, he thinks he knows just what his insurance policy covers."

Will India Save Balinese Civilisation?

(BY RANGA RAO NIPPANI)

Of all the beautiful Islands in the Indonesian griup none is more picturesque than Bali, a jewel amongst islands, under the Dutch government. If you should happen to sail through the Eastern Archipelago or skip over these isles in a K.L.M., Dutch machine, from Surabaya or Singapore the illusion is complete. You see beneath you beautiful islands thick with tropical verdure, all lying happily and dreamily on the blue cushion of the Indian ocean. The Eldorado of the American tourist, Bali attracts every year thousands of pilgrims, who go there to pay their homage in mute admiration to Nature in all her glory. Green vistas of flower beds, of every colour of the rainbow, stretch in one direction as far as the eye can see. Wave-swept white sandy beach stands in clear relief against a background of dark green of the tropical verdure. Here through a cleavage in the foliage of the overhanging bows, one can just catch a glimpse of a white pagoda of a Balinese temple. Palm-fringed coral reefs, beautiful lagoons, reflecting in their still clear waters, the serenity of the heavens above—rice fields in serpentine curves over hill and dale—rich banana and cocoanut plantations—little rivulets with their incessant merry music, these constitute in brief Nature's several aspects in Bali.

It is here the American millionaire lazily moves about on the sandy beach, rubbing shoulders with the half naked native. It is here the international painters and producers stay to catch with the dexterity of brush and lens the glorious beauty of a tropical sunset. It is here again that scientists and anthropologists come from different parts of the world to delve deep into the mystery that surrounds the enchanting island of Bali and its strange people. Indeed, Bali is a tropical paradise, an Eldorado of the tourist, a Mecca for the weary soul of the materialistic West. Bali, in fine, is the very image of heaven on earth.

The People Of Bali

Its people, kind, docile, short statured, olive complexioned, belong to the Polynesian stock, with Aryan blood running in their veins. They are Hindus. Bali was colonized by Hindu emigrants during the beginning of the Christian Era. In course of time Hinduism in Bali gained strength by the arrival of a batch of Shaiva Brahmans from South India, who landed in Java just before the dismemberment of the Majapahit empire in 1478 A.D., and immediately fled to Bali. Balinese Brahmans to-day claim their origin from Vahu Ravuh ('newly arrived'), who is supposed to have had five wives and the five sects among Balinese Brahmans claim their descent from them. The Varnashrama system also exists in Bali. Ida, Deva, Gusta, Bape or Meme are the four castes which correspond to our Brahma, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra.

One remarkable feature of Balinese Hinduism is its flexibility. Though there exist caste distinctions in Bali they are not so rigid as in India, where the very essential principles of Hinduism, which were broad-based on a spirit of harmony and inclusiveness and which did not regard anything human as essentially alien or repugnent, have been lost sight of by the influx of several foreign local influences. Thus, while Hinduism in India has lost its catholicity of conception [illegible] to a very large extent. Hinduism in Bali exists to-day in its intrinsic purity with all the charm and grace about it. Certain portions of the Vedas exist in Bali. The Brahmanda Purana is complete. There are a large number of books in Sanskrit on Hindu Dharma Sastras. The Uttarakanda of Ramayana forms a separate book by itself. Though Mahabharata is not known in Bali, six of its parvas exist in complete form. The Usana Java and Usana Bali are the local Ballads, which are very popular.

For a long time there were internecine wars between the princes of western Java and eastern Bali, but this did not deter in any way the influence of Hinduism in Bali. The presence of Buddhism has not undermined the influence of Hinduism. During festivals the Buddhist priests are also invited to cooperate with the Brahman Padandas.

Menace To Baliness Culture

Thus, under the healthy influence of Hinduism and its ideals the Balinese developed a culture of their own unique in itself unpurturbed by the turmoils of the rise and fall of nations of the world for a period of 1000 years and more, till Western adventurers penetrated the wild tropics for plunder and profit and raw materials. Flag followed trade and the missionary followed soon to bind fast the links of bondage tighter. Missionaries, who carried a Bible in one hand and a bayonet in the other, tore aside the veil of mystery that hung for centuries over the inhabitants of these isles, trampled down age long customs and manners and destroyed many a vestige of their culture which they had developed in their happy isolation.

Dr. Dhirendra Nath Roy, professor, University of Manila, writing in the "Modern Review" in 1936 in an article entitled "How They Carried Their Civilisation," has given a graphic account of the "modus operandi" of those Christian missionaries in their endeavour "to save the soul of the heathen from eternal perdition" as they called it. When there was a reaction of conservative element amongst these natives to new forces from far away, bloody repercussions resulted which were resolutely met. The work of conversion was begun in right earnest. These simple children of nature were easily lured by the glamour of tinsel and gold, of painted cloth and coloured beads of western civilisation and almost all the islands took up the Cross and buried their past. But one island with a few thousands, one island amongst all the islands of Indonesia, stoutly refused to be converted. It could be not hoodwinked and that island is Bali. No wonder it is called in popular Ballads "Balianka"—the lap of the strong and valiant.

It is not possible here to trace the causes for the extraordinary devotion evinced by the Balinese towards their religion. Suffice it to say that Hinduism has laid such a hold on them, that we may safely assert, that come what may, the Balinese would never give up their religion for some centuries to come They may fight to the last for the preservation of their culture and religion and may even sacrifice thier lives for the sake of Hinduism. That Hinduism, that still flickering light which has persisted to burn inspite of various antagonistic influences, that only outpost of our culture is to-day, in imminent danger of being wiped out. A time there was when bands of Hindu and Buddhist missionaries went out from cultural centres like Magadha, Nalanda, Vikramasila, and Jagaddala, and from South India, to the four corners of the world, carrying with them the message of peace and goodwill the message of the sages and saints of Ancient India and rekindled the dying embers of religious thought amongst different nations of the world. Thus was the message of Hinduism carried and thus was it revived from time to time. But to-day, I know of no such institution specially devoted to the work of revival of Hinduism in those parts of the world. Balinese to-day look to India for help, for a spiritual message, for a new inspiration. Will Mother India stretch out her hand and save the dying Balinese race? Who knows—let us hope she will!

FORERUNNERS OF BIOLOGY

(Continued From Page)

tion was the metamorphosis theory of plants in which he traced the various stages of the growth of a leaf. He also enunciated a colour theory which shows his very close observation of Nature.

The nineteenth century opened with Liebeg who demonstrated the circulation of matter. One of the fundamental doctrines of Biology, the cell theory, was formulated by Schwann and Scheleiden. The theory holds that all organisms are made of cells; that all multi cellular organisms originate in fertilized egg cells; and the total life of multi-cellular organisms equals the sum total of the life of component cells.

To Baer goes the credit of laying the foundation-stone of comparative embryology. At the same time several biologists together with Cohn investigated the protoplasm, or the living content of a cell. They declared that all living things are made up of the same original material each possessing a specific individuality.

Heredity And Evolution

The first coherent theory of heredity was laid down by August Weismann (1834-1914). He declared to the world "the continuity of the germ-plasm" which means that when the egg is fertilised and is developing into the embryo, a certain portion of the original material is not used in creating the physical body, but remains separate to guarantee the reproductive organs of the offspring.

After Pasteur had revealed the great part that bacteria plays in the life of man, humanity was enriched by the greatest contribution made to biology by Charles Darwin and Graham Wallace by their theories on the Origin of Species and the Descent of Man. Evolution now received a firm and unshakable foundation, and the manifold complexities of the struggle for existence were revealed. Very soon after Mendel revealed his Laws on Heredity, a foundation of greater revelations perhaps yet to come.

By the beginning of the present century the foundations of biology were well and truly laid. So advanced was this science, that major sciences of fundamental importance arose as its offshoots. Bacteriology and Mycology grew out of Botany, Protozoology and Entomology emerged out of Zoology. Morphology studied the structure of the intact organism, whilst a detailed science classification emerged in Taxonomy. Physiology revealed the function of the organism, Ecology took to the patient study of the habits and homes of the flora and fauna of the world, Embryology undertook the study of individual development, and Palaentology emerged as the science of pedegrees.

To-day human knowledge can hardly be called complete unless the individual knows something of the beginnings and emergence of life and its experiences in the complex field of Reproduction, one of the two major functions of life.

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KATHAKALI

(Continued from Page 3.)

dancer's face is necessary. This is left to the care of experts among the troupe with real artistic talent. This masking, besides adding to the force and dignity, also serves to depersonalise the dancer—a very necessary attainment; the finished face bears a striking contrast to the original. Masking also renders the face pliable and adaptable to the particular mood, and creates an epic atmosphere. As masking requires hours of patient labour, the actor has no alternative but to lie flat on his back practically motionless while his face is being 'done up'. A paste of white flour and lime (Chunam) is used to construct the border line, which is accomplished with great skill. The border line runs close to the cheek bones from the chin to the ears. It is as strong as iron and remains intact throughout the play. Inside this is the elaborate colour work. A remarkable beauty of design is achieved. To represent nobility (or the Devas) green print is applied. The lips are painted coral red. The eyes are reddened and are made prominent by black thick border lines. The evil characters are painted in red and black. They have sharp side teeth, protruding growths on the tops of their noses and forehead, large head covering, red hair and whiskers—thus an awe-inspiring effect is achieved.

The body in all cases is covered with a jacket, and bulging, pleated skirt is worn round the waist, which renders movement easy. Almost all characters wear a graceful head-gear ("Kirita"), gilded and flashing with many coloured glass mosaics, with an aura behind. The head gear is tied securely to prevent it from falling An enormous mass of hair streams behind, which covers the back. The heavy head-gear is really a hindrance to the free and easy movement of the dancer, but there is no getting away from this, the dancer overcoming this difficulty. Red, black, or white beards are also worn as the occasion demands. To represent the Saints (Rishis) or Brahmin characters the actors are simply touched up in the orthodox Nambudri style, the body from the waist to the neck being bare, and adorned with caste marks, thus bringing into relief the spiritual glow and serenity characteristic of these. The Saint (Rishi) character has always a matted hair and long whiskers and a small crown.

The 'make-up' of the actor taking a woman's part is much simpler. The face is painted with a light yellow paste, and with great skill a pleasant and smooth surface is produced. (Earlier on in this article the readers' attention has been drawn to the fact that women actors are not allowed in the Kathakali.) The hair is tied up in a top knot on the left of the forehead, bearing the mystic resemblance of the sacred conch-shell, over which a thin cloth is thrown, which also covers the back of the actor. (The hair is not left flowing in this case). A close-fitting jacket is worn, and a white cloth at the waist, crinkled and skirt-like. Besides, ear-rings, necklaces and anklets are worn; a perfectly graceful effect is achieved, which bears a close resemblance to the sculptured female figures in temples and caves. The entire 'make-up' is based on the Puranic principle, and adds to the aesthetic sense.

THE PLAY.

The announcement of the play has its own significance. Like all other great themes it has a truly spiritual background and invariably begins and ends with prayer, adoration to the preceptor (Guru), the Gods, the King, the Learned, and the Brahmins; the (Sacred) brass lamp, popularly known as "Nilavilakku", is saluted with great reverence. Then a dance inside the curtain in praise of the Gods is enacted, with the accompaniment of the beat of the drums and vocal music; stanzas from the famous devotional piece, "Gita Govinda," are also recited. The preliminaries are popularly known as "Purvaranga."

Now the actual play begins. A complete story from the great Epics, the Ramayana or Mahabharata, is enacted by gestures. There are tragic and comic plays in Kathakali—for example, the Killing of Duryodhana ("Duryodhana Vadha") belongs to the former category and the Marriage of Rukmani ("Rukmini Swayamvaram") belongs to the latter. These masterly plays are written by the gifted poet of Malabar of revered memory, Kunjan Nambiyar, to whom is attributed divine inspiration, and who has written, besides innumerable poems and dramas, sixty-four plays suited for a Kathakali performance.

Side by side with acting, the drummers beat their drums and the vocalist recites the verses in "Slokas" and "Padams" (metrical compositions), interpunctuated by the gong and cymbals, all of which form a simple orchestra that would keep the audience engaged. The gong also serves as an indication to 'spirit up' the dancers, and to indicate the particular periods. This is most suited to open air performance, which Kathakali is, and to the dominant character of the art, which is vitality and strength. The Kathakali is essentially a night performance, and often lasts a whole night. It is performed within temple precincts, chiefly during the festival season.

A mystic significance is attributed to the drum, which represents the Great Time (Mahakala) and to the cymbals, the Great Space (Mahakasa). The co-ordination of the drum rhythms and the gesture melodies defines the time element.

The Kathakali is an art that pertains to an age that is long past, and is still performed in the old orthodox style on bare floor, without scenic background, just behind a huge brass lamp, popularly known as "Nilavilakku," fed by cocoanut oil. A stump of a cocoanut tree is used to serve as the stage pedestal or throne and a piece of thick coloured cloth as a stage curtain.

THE FUTURE OF KATHAKALI

It must said that the Kathakali reveals a far more fruitful source than any other existing traditional theatre found in India. It can impart a new value and vitality to the dance art of the world. Its superb technique is well worth a close study by art lovers of the East and West with a view to the adaptation of some of its features to the present day requirements. A Kathakali performance is a thing of beauty, which appeals to the artistic and aesthetic sense, in addition to its entertainment value, but like many other branches of art and literature, sadly lacks sympathetic patronage and encouragement. Great praise is due to Uday Shankar and the Poet Vallathol for what they have done already and are still doing to revive this ancient and very beautiful art. Many western scholars and art lovers have travelled to far-off Malabar to witness and study the art at first hand from the land of its origin and to explore the possibilities to adapt it to the present-day theatrical requirements. It must be said most painfully, however, that what one sees in the name of Kathakali in Malabar in modern times is but a lengthened evening shadow of its once majestic figure, a thing far, far different from what it originally used to be. A Kerala Art Academy (Kerala Kala Mandalam) has been sponsored by the Government of Cochin under the expert guidance of the Poet Vallathol, and our best wishes go to the success of this worthy Institution. It would be appropriate to conclude this article by quoting from that world renowned exponent of Indian Art, Uday Shankar, who has paid a memorable tribute to Kathakali in the following terms:

"I have travelled widely, witnessed the best dances:—European, American, Hawiian, Javanese, Balinese—almost every type, and I say with all the emphasis I can command that I have seen nothing equal to Kathakali. It is art perfected, the most marvellous manifestation of the artistic impulse of man. There is nothing like it to interpret human sentiments, thoughts and emotions. The language of the limbs, hands, muscles and eyes is more powerful than words. Graceful and telling, the effect is most realistic. It is a vast mine, the plentful resources of which remains yet to be tapped. No serious student of art can afford to disregard it."

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ALPHABETICAL CARD DECK CRYPTOGRAM

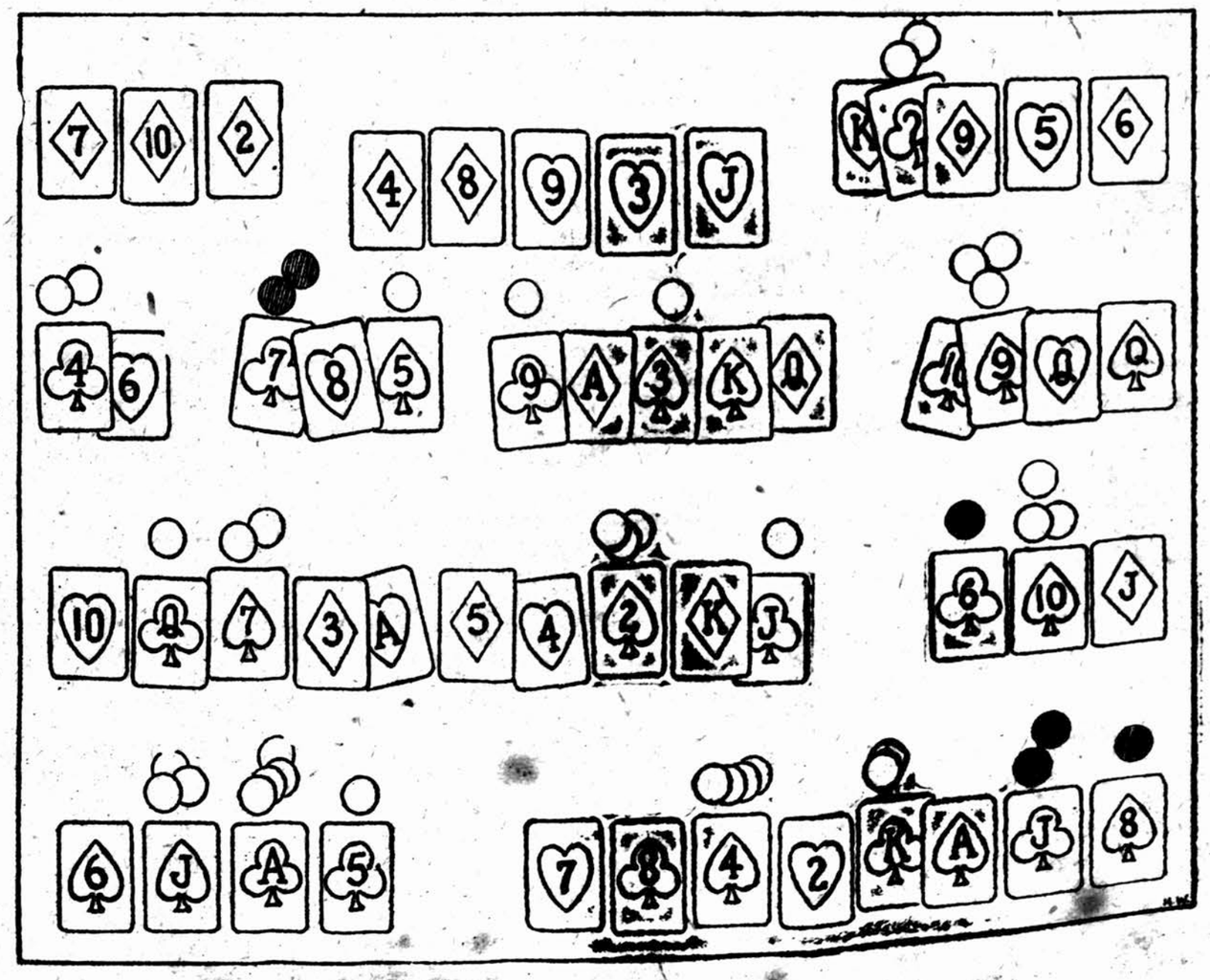
HIERONYMUS paused to watch his wife distributing cards over the bridge table. Then he spoke: "Playing solitaire, eh?"

"Don't be silly," replied his wife. "These cards are a cryptogram of my own invention."

Hieronymus' wife's cryptogram is unique in that it uses an entire deck of cards. The puzzlist can lay out a deck of cards according to the diagram, placing poker chips at the places indicated.

Each card stands for a letter. The red suits are used for the 26 letters of the alphabet, while the black suits represent repeated letters. That is, the first time a letter occurs, it is indicated by a card of the heart or diamond suit. The second time it occurs, it is represented by a card of the same value in the club or spade suit. Should a letter be found more than twice, it is identified by the number of chips placed over it.

For instance, the seven of clubs in the second line evidently stands for the same letter as the initial card of the cryptogram, since the seven of diamonds is the only card of that value to precede it. The fact that the seven of clubs has two colored chips over it shows that it signifies the same letter as the next to the last card, which also has two of the colored chips above it. The answer is an alphabetical sentence, familiar to typewriting students.



(For Solution See Page 55.)

NEW LIGHT ON IRISH EASTER REBELLION

(Continued From Page 46)

success for himself and the Irish cause. On November 20th, the news appeared in the Norddeutshe Allgemeine Zeitung that Germany recognised an independent Ireland, and would have friendly relations with the new State.

For England threre was much at stake. She badly needed a new reason for bringing Ireland on her side, above all for obtaining fresh troops from that country for her Army. Then came, on October 7th, 1915, the sinking of the Lusitania. The whole world was moved to attention by the extraordinary clever propaganda; but soon the first voices made themselves heard, of those who knew that munitions had been carried by the ship. A manifesto was at once distributed throughout Ireland which brought the truth to light, and the leader of the Sinn Fein movement, Arthur Griffith, spoke strongly in public of the cunning game played by a State which brought peaceful passengers into danger and death. He declared himself against any conscription in Ireland.

HOW TO GET ARMS?

The first and second points on Casement's programme were achieved. The third—the supply of arms—was still in question. At the outset he had believed that he could bring Germany to send a big military expedition, under the leadership of German officers, with U-boats and armed with at least 200,000 rifles and some hundred machine guns. This was categorically rejected by Germany. The information that 20,000 rifles and ten machine guns, with corresponding munitions, would be shipped to Ireland, depressed him very much. He was almost in despair at the Clan Na Gael's having accepted this modest proposal, and had to admit to himself that the enterprise was doomed from then on to failure unless a miracle were to happen.

Casement, himself, got into an awkward position just because of his strict refusal to accept money, and was regarded on many sides in Germany as a romantic idealist. He had even been partly passed over; negotiations were conducted direct with the American Irish leader, John Devoy. That hurt Casement, but the Americans, and now the Irish in Ireland continued to trust him as before, and in the beginning of April he received a secret communication via Switzerland, which read as follows:

"1. The rising is fixed for the evening of next Easter Sunday.

2. The consignment of arms must arrive in Tralee Bay at the latest by sunset on Easter Saturday.

3. German officers are under all circumstances required for the Irish Volunteer troops.

4. A German submarine must be in Dublin harbour. Time is short it must be short, we must act. There is danger in delay."

Immediately Casement replied by the same secret route, that German officers were not at their disposal, and neither was a German submarine. This news was never received in Ireland. Casement was disappointed. He had hoped for more active support from the German Government especially from the Army leaders. He felt he had been deceived, in contrast to the men in America and Ireland who were organising the rising. In a letter of Devoy's, the leader of the American Irish says: "It is not true that the Germans have treated us badly. They have done everything that we have asked them to do and more."

On his own initiative, and in a kind of nervous irritation, Casement made new plans. Instead of the two specified ships he decided to despatch only one, with a consignment of arms. The German Government placed the "Aud" at his disposal, and the required number of weapons and munitions were despatched. But even when they left Casement did not believe in a successful outcome of the enterprise; he held the view that the ship could never break through the English blockade.

As he could not reckon with the courier's reaching Ireland in time, he became still more indecisive; he trusted neither the Germans nor his Irish comrades. He was only fanatically obsessed with the idea of leading the rising to success, and acted in accordance with the dictates of his conscience.

Not from cowardice—no, from the very opposite motive, in order to convince his fellow-countrymen of the truth of his aims by means of a sacrifice which he had in mind to make and so spur them to unwavering struggle, he did not accompany the "Aud," but left on a German submarine for Ireland.

Under the command of Captain Karl Spindler, the "Aud" left Luebeck with 21 officers and the crew on the afternoon of April 9th. The German Government fell in with Casement's wish for a submarine, chiefly because he declared he would himself organise the Irish revolt on the spot, and because he made it urgently clear that his presence was absolutely essential should the military leaders among the Irish volunteers fail. The submarine left Kiel on the April 12th, with the command to meet the "Aud" in Tralee Bay on Good Friday. In his exaggerated anxiety Casement had decided that the munitions ship must arrive in Ireland two or three days before Easter.

The "Aud" sailed under the Norwegian flag; the entire crew and all officers were disguised as Norwegians. Everything was prepared down to the last detail. In the men's cupboards letters and photographs of Norwegian girls were placed. Timber was declared as the ship's freight, and was in fact on board—over the munitions.

HOW THE END CAME.

Unfortunately, one thing was lacking—a wireless apparatus. The "Aud" sailed round Scotland, ran into a storm such as Captain Spindler had never met in the whole of his previous career at sea, and escaped by a miracle all the English patrols. The Irish coast was sighted, the timber was thrown overboard, and on the evening of the Thursday before Easter the ship reached Tralee Bay. It was four o'clock. The Captain was proud of having executed his orders on the first specified day.

But no pilot boat was there to meet him, no signal from the coast, no one.

What had happened? Easter Sunday had been fixed originally as the day of the rising. But on Easter Monday the race meeting was to be held and the Irish leaders had allowed themselves to be convinced that most of the English officers from the Dublin garrison would be out of town for the event. On the other hand, they were extremely worried whether the plan for smuggling weapons could be carried out at all; it had been ascertained that there was a full moon on the Easter Sunday, which would make the landing of the arms in secret all the more difficult. At a stormy session it was finally decided to alter the date. A courier was sent to the United States and the following cable was despatched to Berlin:

"Arms must not be landed before Easter Sunday night 23rd. Highly important. Smuggle impossible."

Now the "Aud" had in the meantime sailed. Captain Spindler learnt nothing of the changed plans. But the British Government did. On April 18th. the house of an attache at the German Embassy in Washington was searched by the American Secret Police and, among a number of important military secret documents, a copy of the cable was found, together with the decoding key.....

"It was the greatest disappointment of my life," wrote Captain Spindler later in his memoirs "No pilot boat came, no signal from the coast, no sign that we were expected. I had received orders, if I could not make contact with the Irish, to return at once to Germany, or to do what I thought best. Our trip had gone so extremely well that I would have been ashamed if I had turned back, so I decided to stay as long as possible, because I presumed there had been some misunderstanding. A short time before, as I ran into the Bay, I believed the Irish were waiting until it was completely dark. Then, when darkness came, I gave the agreed signals with the green lanterns, but got no answering signal, either on sea or from the coast. Morning came. A wonderful, clear Good Friday."

No one came—only an English patrol boat, whose captain climbed on board and after a short inspection, funny though it sounds, left the ship without the slightest suspicion. Towards mid-day, a second gunboat came and signalled, without Captain Spindler being able to make out quite what it was about. A short while later, 29 English warships appeared, at 6-30 p.m. The "Aud" was completely surrounded, the cruiser "Bluebell" commanded Cautain Spindler to follow to Queenstown, and at the same time fired a shot across his bows. The Captain obeyed, sailed to Queenstown, was debarked, and a few minutes later the munitions ship went up in the air at the command of the English admiral.

On his appointment, the new manager of a certain big bank was given much publicity, and photographs of him were reproduced in newspapers. All were not printed attractively.

A depositor wandered in, walked up to the manager, produced one of the photographic reproductions, and said: "Is this your picture?"

The manager assured him that it was.

"Are you the manager of the bank?"

The other admitted that he was.

"Well, give me my money!" ordered the depositor.

* * * * *

"Now when we cross the road, my dear," said the old lady to her friend, "don't look round, because if a motor hits you in the back it's their fault, not ours!"

Migration Of Pre-historic Fauna

California Scientist Discredits Prevailing Theories

How were the early plants and animals distributed? Geologists have suggested that there was originally only one land mass, which split into fragments that drifted apart and carried their life with them; that extinct great land bridges in the Southern Hemisphere enabled plant and animal life to migrate; that the land was always what it is now, with the exception of local upheavals and depressions.

Dr. Charles L. Camp of the University of California finds none of these theories satisfactory. He thinks that the distribution of the large backboned animals should give some clue as to the distribution of land masses in different geological periods. The larger vertebrates could not have crossed over large bodies of water, he points out. On the other hand, invertebrates and plants might have done so.

In a study which he has made and in which he used more fossils than any one ever did before him, he found that the large vertebrates probably originated in the northern continents and that they migrated to the southern continents along the north-south rather than the east-west axis. If he is right animals and plants must have come out of the north. —New York Times."

Smith looked up from his paper and handed it to his wife. "Wrong sort of heading that, isn't it?" he said, pointing to the line: "Woman's Talk."

"Why wrong?" inquired Mrs. Smith.

"Well," replied he, "there is only half a column beneath it!"

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

HIDDEN CITIES: The names of the cities and the order in which they are found are: Tampa, Frankfort, Dallas, Macon, Globe, Madison, Cairo, Augusta, Gary, Waycross, Lima, Charlotte, Canton, Lowell, Reno, Norfolk, Wheeling, Meridian, Corinth, Enid, Palatka, Auburn, Orange, Little Rock, Laurel, Dover, Flagstaff, Red Wing, Hot Springs, Toledo, Austin, Fargo, Aurora, Pine Bluff, Elmira, Moline, Rome, Denver, Omaha, Alameda, South Bend, Bangor, Ocala, Decatur, Erie, Boise, Elgin, Wichita, Monroe, Butte, Laramie, Lincoln, Mobile, Carabou, Columbia, Raleigh, Needles, Richmond, Dayton, Flint, Pierre, Roanoke, Racine.

* * *

Professor's Number: He started with 17. **Farmer's Sheep:** He had only one sheep. No number larger than one could be so divided as to satisfy the conditions of the puzzle. **Boat's Crew:** The boat could regain land by having the crew tie one end of the coil of rope to the after thwart and giving the other end a series of violent jerks in a direction parallel to the keel.

* * *

Rebus: The names of the four cities are: Lansing (Lance, Sing), Twin Falls, Baltimore (Ball team, Ore), and Baton Rouge.

* * *

Inverted Pyramid: The words in the horizontal rows are: Dichotomy, Taurine, Brine, Lee, L. The words in the vertical rows are: D, Cab, Hurl, Oriel, Tine, One, Me, Y.

* * *

Package: Measure off an amount of string equal to one and a half times the carrying loop plus the distance from the end crossing of string near the carrying loop to the nearest string crossing at the top of the package. Allowing this measured section of string to hang loose, bring the remainder of the cord around the breadth of the package and tie at the top of the package. Next bring the cord to the position of the top string crossing at the left, again circle the breadth of the package, and tie. Now carry the cord over the left end of the package, around the bottom to the right end, to form a cross with the loose part of the measured cord. Hence run the cord around the middle of the height of the package till you come back to the loose end again. This will be the limit of the string. Tie onto the loose end of the measured cord and bring the remainder of the measured cord over to form the carrying loop.

* * *

Cryptogram: Two quick moves of the enemy will jeopardize six fine gunboats.

* * *

Zingo: The three covered numbers in the diagonal row were 29, 28 and 12. In a magic square composed of an odd series of consecutive numbers, the middle number of the series is the average number of the square. Since the remaining numbers balance each other, we have only to discover what the middle number is and multiply it by five to determine the total of the row.

A	M	A	▨	M	I	D	A	S	▨	H	E	W	E	D
S	A	L	▨	O	V	O	L	O	▨	A	V	E	N	A
S	T	A	N	T	O	N	▨	D	A	M	E	▨	A	W
▨	▨	B	I	E	R	▨	C	O	R	E	▨	I	C	E
T	R	A	C	T	▨	S	A	M	E	▨	A	R	T	S
H	O	M	E	▨	D	I	D	▨	S	A	N	K	▨	▨
A	G	A	▨	P	A	R	I	S	▨	D	O	S	E	D
N	E	▨	D	A	N	E	▨	E	L	A	N	▨	L	O
K	R	A	A	L	▨	N	E	V	E	R	▨	B	O	W
▨	▨	L	I	E	F	▨	B	E	T	▨	P	O	P	E
B	O	S	S	▨	E	T	O	N	▨	P	A	T	E	R
A	D	O	▨	R	A	I	N	▨	G	O	T	H	▨	▨
H	E	▨	B	A	R	D	▨	C	O	W	H	E	R	D
I	O	N	I	C	▨	A	R	A	B	Y	▨	R	U	Y
A	N	O	D	E	▨	L	E	W	I	S	▨	B	E	E

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

The golfers were deep in the bunkers that fringed the green, and all that was visible of them was the occasional gleam of a niblick.

The caddies watched in silence, standing well back from the scene of operations.

"They're no' great golfters," remarked the first caddie at length.

"Golfers!" replied the other scornfully. "Did you no' hear? They're a couple o' grave-diggers enjoying a busman's holiday!"

* * * *

"Is your new French star, Fifi La Belle, shaping well?" asked the theatrical agent.

"Well, I'm having trouble with her speech," replied the producer.

"Ah, difficulties with her French accent?"

"Yes, I've been working on it for weeks but you can still tell she comes from Wigan."

* * *

A Scotsman and an Englishman were having dinner together when the Sassenach inquired: "What's the difference between a Scotsman and a fool?"

The Scotsman answered: "Juist the braidth o' the table."

* * *

A clergyman was officiating at a wedding, which, he learned afterwards, was something of a triumph for the bride. His usual custom is to instruct both bride and bridegroom verbally during the ceremony. Normally, for instance, he would have instructed the bridegroom to grasp his partner's hand and then he would have said to the bride, "Now, you take him," or words to that effect.

By some unfortunate mischance the words which escaped him on this occasion, as he was motioning the bride to take her partner's hand, were: "Now you've got him."

* * *

A mother noticed that her little daughter was hiding her crusts under the edge of her plate.

"Dorothy," she said, severely, "you may live to want those crusts."

"I know, mummy," replied the child. "That's why I'm saving them."

* * * *

A sailor had been showing a woman visitor over a great liner.

"I see by the rules of your ship that tips are forbidden," she said, hesitating before leaving the ship.

"Bless yer 'eart, ma'ma," replied the sailor, "so were apples in the Garden of Eden!"

* * *

"Biddy, darling," said Pat, arriving home one pay day, " 'tis yourself, isn't it, that's glad to hear of a man havin' good luck?"

"Indeed Oi am, Pat. Who would it be?"

" 'Tis Barney. He's won all me wages."

* * *

A seemingly stupid young fellow was being bullied in cross-examination.

"Do you ever work?" demanded counsel.

"Not much," the witness agreed.

'Have you ever learned as much as £2 in one week?"

"Yes. A couple of times."

"Is your father regularly employed?"

"No."

"Isn't it true that he's a worthless good-for nothing, too?"

"I don't know about that," said the witness. "But you might ask him. He's sittin' there on the jury."

"Prisoner, you are found not guilty and are discharged."

"But I've been kept in custody for two weeks. Does that entitle me to commit a small crime free of charge?"

* * *

"This metamorphosis of animals is a marvel. Just think of the ugly caterpillar which becomes the lovely butterfly."

"That's nothing to the rabbit."

"The rabbit?"

"Yes, after its death it becomes real ermine."

* * * *

"You'd better marry me, Eileen. Eligible men are scarce."

"And do you think that my friends would accept that as an explanation?"

* * * *

"I can't make up my mind whether to go to a palmist or a mind-reader."

"My dear boy, a palmist, of course. I mean to say, you definitely have got a palm."

* * * *

Newlywed was boasting about his young wife.

"You know," he said, "my wife is so economical that after she changes the goldfish water we have fish soup for two days."

Towards the end of a theatrical performance one man turned to his neighbour and said, in a harsh, grating voice: "You've sat on my top hat. It's ruined."

The other looked at the top hat. It was indeed a wreck. He said: "That's too bad. I'm sorry. But," he added, "it might have been worse."

"How might it have been worse?" exclaimed the first man, angrily.

"I might have sat on my own hat."

* * * *

The stage-struck girl was having her first talk with a real live actor, and was at a loss to know what to say.

"I should think," she stammered at last, "that an actor must simply loathe boos."

"Er—well," he replied, taken aback, "I shouldn't say loathe it——"

* * * *

"I'm sorry that I haven't nickel," said the lady as she handed the car conductor a ten-dollar bill.

"Don't worry, lady, you're going to have 199 of 'em in a couple of minutes."

The dear old lady entered the estate agent's office.

"I see you have some land for sale?" she said.

"Yes, madam," said the agent.

"Well, I want about three yards to grow some seedlings on."

* * * *

A tourist was visiting some of the smaller islands off the Scottish coast. At one he asked: "Who lives here?"

"Oh, just me and the wife."

"And how do you like it?"

"Not so bad, but it's terrible place for scandal."

* * * *

A man who had had his purse stolen some years previously, received the following letter:—

"Sur, Sum years ago - I stole your munny. Remorse is gnawin' me, so I send sum back. Wen it gnaws me again I will sent sum more."

* * * *

The motorist was in conference with his solicitor.

"While you were driving up the road, did anything happen to arouse your curiosity?" asked the lawyer.

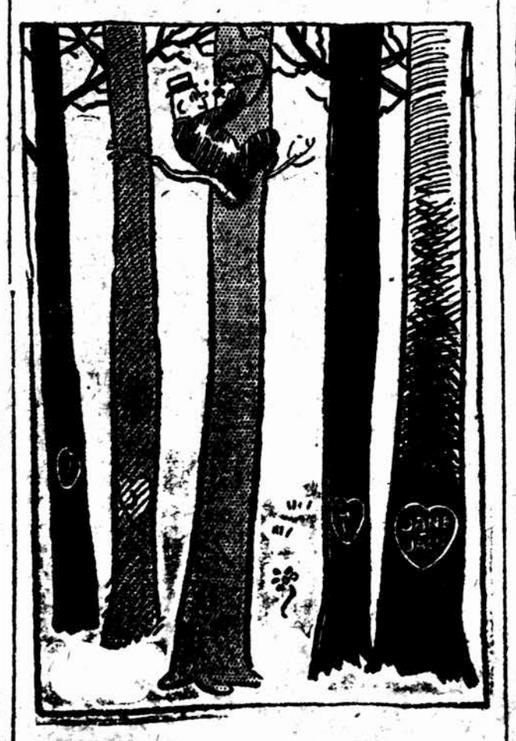
"Yes," replied the client, "the front wheel broke in half!"

Our Humorist At Large

"Can you remember anybody to whom we have forgotten to send the announcement of our engagement?"

"A few more days of this fine weather and she gets my letter.

"You had better stop this nonsense of calling constantly with that bill. People in the neighbourhood are beginning to talk about us two."



Secret Love.

"Move from that spot and I shoot."

"The Eternal Lovers"—by Mr. Sarada Ukil.

"Prince Salim over Anarkali's Tomb," by Mr. Ranada Ukil.

"Buddha Preaching"—by Mr. Sarada Ukil.
(Paintings from the Collection of the Ukil Brothers recently on view at the Taj)

"Sea-Shore Band."
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

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